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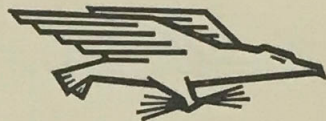
8NS-104-94-077, Miscellaneous
Correspondence & Memos, 1897-1994

History of U.S. Mint, 1800

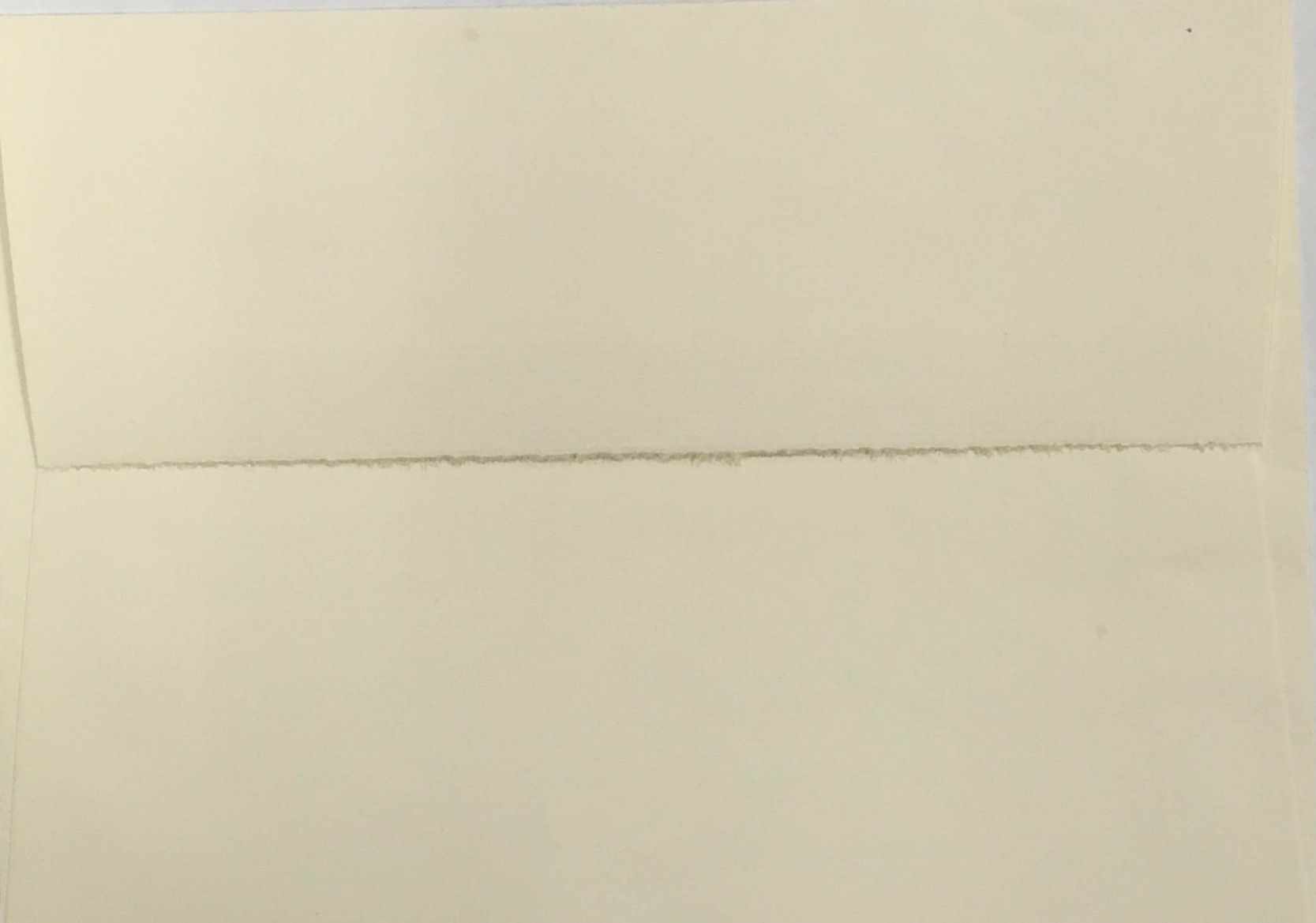
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

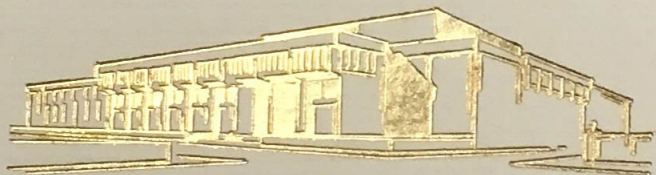
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY





UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA
1969

*The Director of the Mint
cordially invites you to attend the
Official Opening Ceremony
of the new*

*United States Mint at Philadelphia
Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Thursday, August 14, 1969 at 3:00 p.m.*

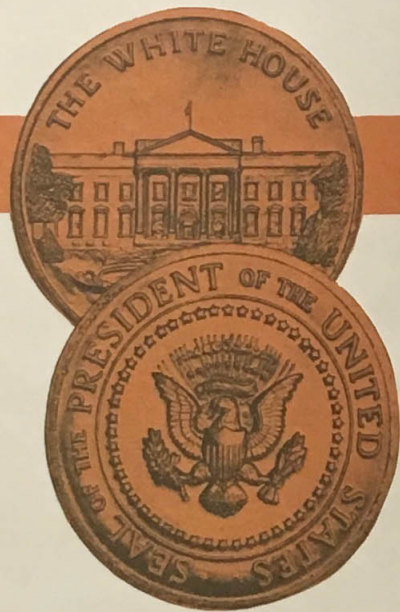
Department of the Treasury A National Landmark Building

The Treasury Department is the second oldest Department in government. It was first formed by the Continental Congress during the American Revolution to raise funds to finance the War for Independence.

After adoption of the Constitution, the first session of the Congress by Act of September 2, 1789, established the Department of the Treasury. This Act remains the authority under which the Department operates today.

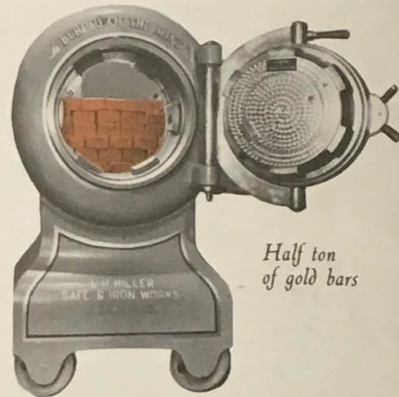
The physical heart of Treasury activities is located in one of the three oldest Federally-occupied buildings in Washington, next to the Capitol and White House. First occupied in 1839, the last addition to the Greek Revival five-story structure was completed in 1869. The national landmark building has served as a temporary White House for President Andrew Johnson and was the site of General Ulysses Grant's first Inaugural Ball.

Currently, the Treasury Department, and its numerous bureaus and divisions, performs four basic functions: Formulating and recommending financial, tax and fiscal policies. Serving as financial agent for the U.S. Government. Law enforcement. Manufacturing coins and currency.



A press specially designed for visitors to strike their own White House medal.

Visitors may trigger press to strike a 1-1/2" pewter medal showing the White House on the obverse and the Presidential seal on the reverse. Pewter blanks cost \$1.00.



Half ton of gold bars

Unique Exhibits

Gold bars weighing almost half a ton. Thirty gold bars of 999.8 fine gold. Valued at \$552,790.01, at the official rate of \$42.22 per fine troy ounce.

Contain 13,092.402 fine troy ounces of gold.

Weigh approximately one half-ton.

Displayed in a unique Cannon Ball vault-type safe.

Many other historical, mechanical, graphic and audio-visual displays reflective of Treasury Department activities assembled from:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Bureau of the Mint	U.S. Customs Service
Comptroller of the Currency	U.S. Savings Bonds
Internal Revenue Service	U.S. Secret Service
Office of the Secretary	U.S. Treasurer's Office

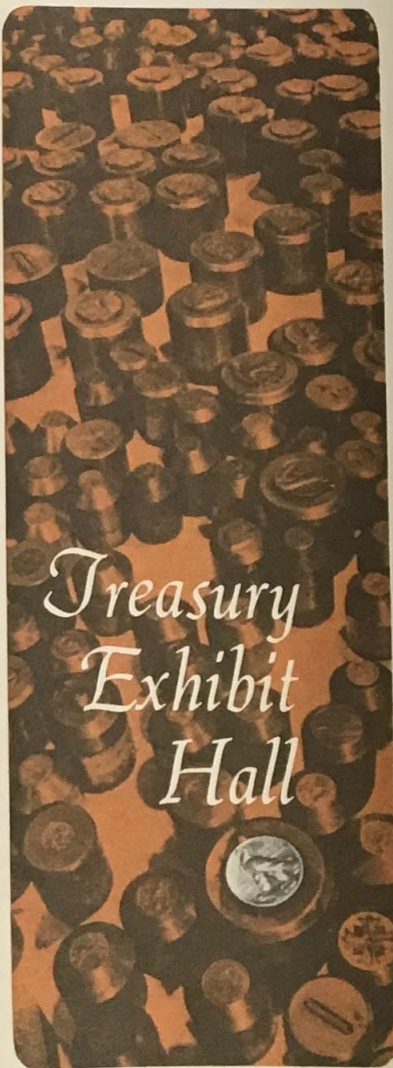
Department of the Treasury

Open: Tuesday through Saturday (except holidays)

9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Free Admission

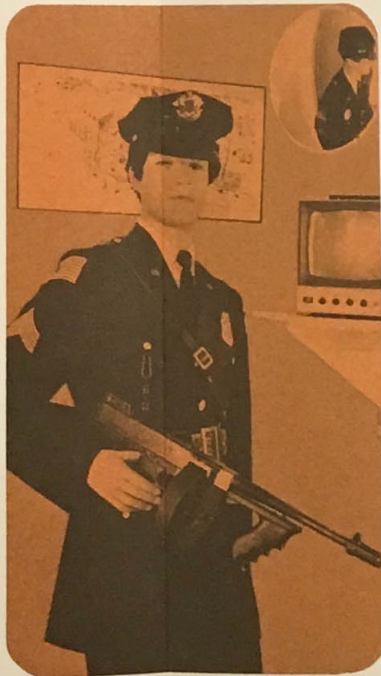
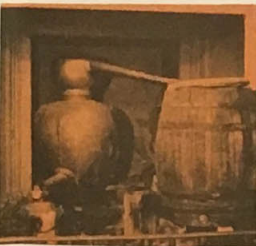
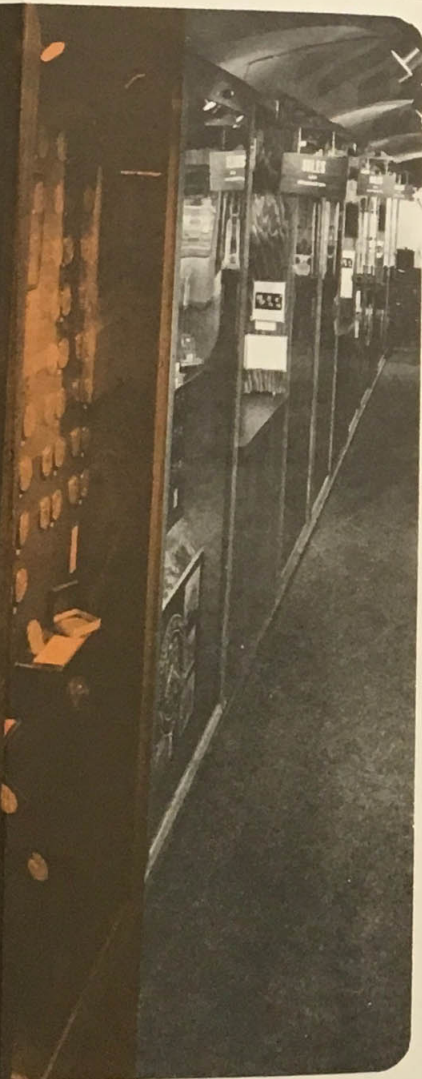
East Executive Avenue Entrance Washington, D.C.

Treasury Exhibit Hall





DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY



Treasury Exhibit Hall

Lienhard
transfer
and engraving
machine

U.S. Customs
artifacts

Moonshine
Still

Animated
display
of sculptor's
art

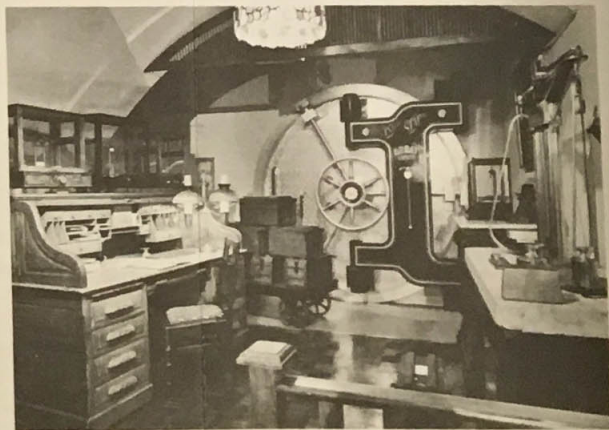
Replica of 1792
screw coin press

Fort Knox
guard uniform

Movie Theater
Daily showings
of films produced
by Treasury's various
bureaus and divisions

Numismatic
Sales Counter

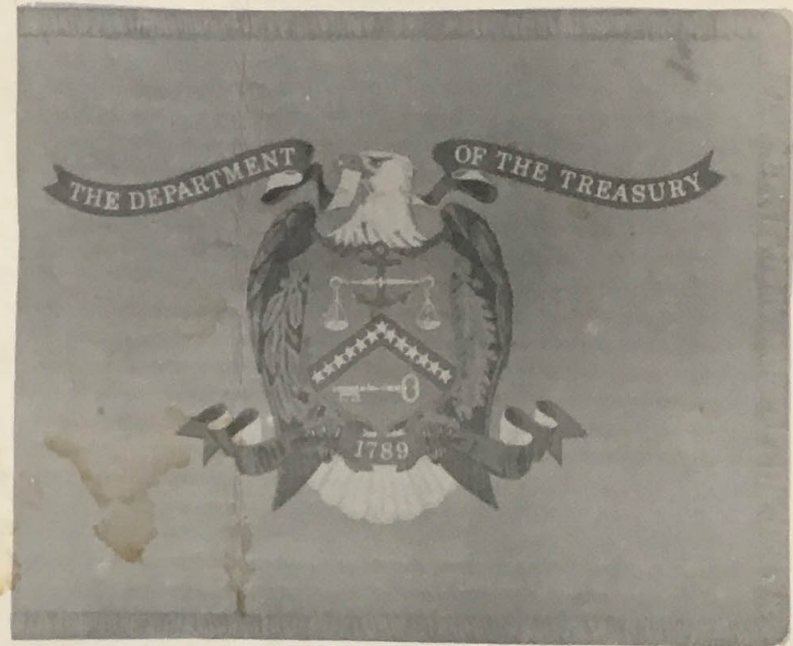
Early U.S. Assay Office



Informative Brochure

The Treasury flag is to be displayed in accordance with Public Law 829, the Flag Law governing display of the Flag of the United States. Several sections of this law are listed for your information:

- a. No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America.
- b. The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs. When hung from the same staff, the National Flag must be hung above any departmental flag.
- c. The flag of the United States of America, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should either be on the right, that is, the flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.



THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FLAG

The Department of the Treasury Flag will be available for display on September 15, 1963. Its use is authorized for the Offices of the Secretary, Under Secretary, Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, the General Counsel, Assistant Secretaries, the Deputy Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, Deputy Assistant Secretaries, designated Assistants to the Secretary, designated Office Directors in the Office of the Secretary, Heads and Deputy Heads of Treasury Bureaus, and Directors or Heads of major field offices of the Treasury; buildings in Washington, D. C., housing Treasury activities solely -- for display in reception rooms and for outdoor display on buildings or grounds; buildings in which major Treasury field activities solely are housed -- for display in vestibules or outdoors; and such other places as may be designated by the Administrative Assistant Secretary.

Officials presently entitled to flags denoting their departmental rank will continue to be so entitled. Furthermore, there is no intention that the Treasury flag should replace any flags within the Department such as the Secret Service flag or the Coast Guard Color.

In the new flag, the Treasury seal is superimposed on the chest of the traditional American bald eagle. The yellow shield holds a key, an anchor with hanging balances and a blue chevron with thirteen stars. Light green oak and olive sprigs are suspended from the chief points of the shield. The field of the flag is bright

green. Historically the key symbolizes an office of state and the balances represent the blind goddess of justice. The thirteen stars depict the thirteen colonies, the anchor depicts the Coast Guard; the oak and olive sprigs are of special significance to the Treasury since these sprigs are formed into the stair railings throughout the Main Treasury building.

The indoor flags will be 4'4" by 5'6", made of banner rayon and shall have gold fringe borders. The outdoor flags will be 5' by 9'4" and made of nylon.

The Flag Staff set for the indoor flags will consist of three parts: a mahogany colored nine foot staff, a golden base, and a golden eagle ornament on the top of the staff. The flag and flag staff may be obtained from the USCG Supply Center, Brooklyn, N. Y., by using a standard purchase order. Only the original should be forwarded to the Brooklyn Supply Center, 31st Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn 32, New York. Brooklyn Supply Center will bill the requisitioning office on a Form 1080.

Stock numbers and current prices are as follows:

Stock Number	Item	Price
CG8345-890-1571	- Flag (indoor)	\$130.00
CG8345-890-1572	- Flag (outdoor)	95.50
CG8345-G00-1405	- Flagstaff	9.80
CG8345-G00-1404	- Flagstaff Head	5.35
	Ornament	
CG8345-G00-1406	- Stand, Flag	9.65



"INSPECTING THE FIRST COINS"

The United States Mint was established by the Act of April 2, 1792, and coinage operations commenced the following October. These were in the nature of silver half dismes—or dimes, as they are known today—to which George Washington referred in his Fourth Annual Address to the Congress as "a small beginning."

An oil painting executed by John Dunsmore in 1914, depicts what might have taken place at this ceremony.

Martha Washington, lorgnette in hand, sits before a tray of silver coins held by Henry Voight. In the distinguished group around her are President Washington; his Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, and Treasury Secretary and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton. Tobias Lear, private secretary to the President, watches David Rittenhouse, newly appointed Mint Director, offer a coin from the tray for the First Lady's inspection. Adam Eckfeldt surveys the proceedings from his post at the coining press. Voight was later appointed Chief Coiner—the first—and Eckfeldt, who was a long-time Mint employee, also served in that capacity during his tenure.

Washington is known to have taken a deep interest in the affairs of the Mint and furnished some of his family silver for the manufacture of these early pattern pieces. The first striking of coins for regular circulation—11,178 one-cent' pieces—did not take place until March of 1793. An old hand-operated press similar to that used has been preserved through the years, and may be viewed at the United States Mint in Philadelphia.

Striving for accuracy in every detail, Dunsmore is said to have worked closely with Mr. Frank Stewart to recreate the scene. Stewart once owned the building formerly occupied by the first Mint, and was himself a Mint buff and collector of artifacts, as well as a student of Colonial history. Use was made of some original chairs, machinery, and even the profile of Martha Washington on the wall.

United States Mint



A brief history



*Letter from
Donna Pope,
Director of the Mint*

I am pleased to present this brief history of the United States Mint. Though its coins have been commonplace to Americans for nearly 200 years, the Mint enjoys a most uncommon history that stretches back to the very beginnings of the U.S. Government.

When Congress created the Mint in 1792, its mandate was clear: To provide America with the standard national monetary system it desperately needed. The issue was so critical that Alexander Hamilton personally drew plans for establishing the Mint.

Today, general circulation coins are still the Mint's biggest product; we make 15 billion each year. But the Mint is not just making change these days. As the brochure tells, the U.S. Mint is a diverse and essential part of the U.S. Government, responsible for a host of federal programs.

I think you will agree that the history of the United States Mint is a colorful one. I hope that you enjoy reading our brochure and learning about one of America's outstanding federal agencies, the United States Mint.

Donna Pope,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Donna Pope". The signature is stylized, with a long horizontal line extending from the "D" and a large, looped "P" at the end.

Director of the Mint

Founding the Mint

“The Congress shall have the Power ... To Coin Money.”
(Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8.)

When the framers of the U.S. Constitution created a new government for their untried republic, they realized the critical need for a respected monetary system. Soon after the Constitution's ratification, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton personally prepared plans for a national Mint. On April 2, 1792, Congress created the Mint, and authorized construction of a Mint building in the nation's capital, Philadelphia. This was the first federal building the U.S. Government erected under the Constitution.

President George Washington appointed Philadelphian David Rittenhouse, a leading American scientist, as the first Director of the Mint. Under Rittenhouse, the Mint produced its first circulating coins — 11,178 copper cents, which were delivered in March, 1793. Soon after, the Mint began issuing gold and silver coins as well. President Washington, who lived only a few blocks from the new Mint, is believed to have donated some of his own silver for minting.



The first Mint, built in 1792, was the first building erected under the nation's new Constitution.

The Declaration of Independence founded the United States of America, but it wasn't until the creation of the Mint that a standard U.S. currency system was established.



Coin Composition

The 1792 law directed American money to be made of gold, silver and copper. Gold was used in the \$10, \$5 and \$2.50 pieces. The dollar, half-dollar, quarter, dime and half-dime were composed of silver. The cent and half-cent were made of copper.

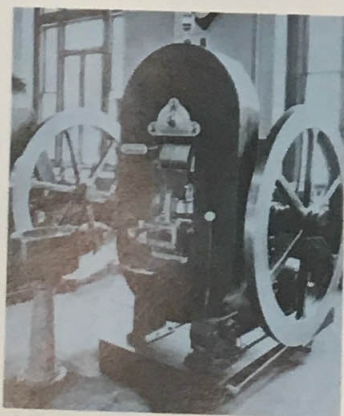
Minting from gold and silver continued well into this century. It was not until 1933, during the Great Depression, that the Mint ceased producing gold coins. A silver crisis caused the replacement of silver in quarters and dimes in 1965; however, the half-dollars were composed of 40% silver from 1965-1970. These coins are now composed of pure copper with outer layers of a copper-nickel alloy.

Nickels are made from the same copper-nickel alloy, and the cent, once a copper coin, is now composed of copper-plated zinc. These pennies are less expensive for the Mint to manufacture, and weigh about 20 percent less than copper cents.

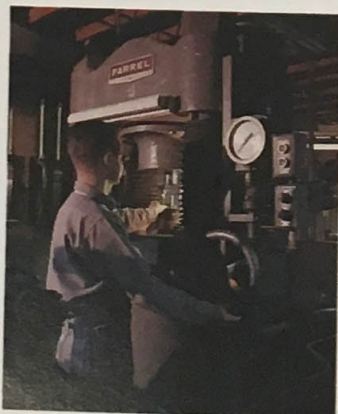
Coin Production Advances

The process by which the Mint makes coins has advanced greatly since 1792. The first Philadelphia Mint used harnessed horses to drive the crude machinery that produced our coinage. The manual process required heating of metals in a blacksmith-like furnace, and flattening them into sheets by repeated trips through rollers. Coin shapes were then punched out of the metal sheets, and these were hand-fed into machines that stamped on coin faces and cut reeded edges. The coin-making process was a physical and tedious one; it took minutes to produce a single cent, and imperfect coins were frequent.

By contrast, today's Philadelphia and Denver Mints — which employ a highly-automated version of the same basic steps used in 1792 — can produce 30 million pennies in an ordinary workday. That's 1,040 coins a second. The modern Philadelphia and Denver facilities together produce more than 15 billion general circulation coins a year.



These automated coin presses succeeded the steam-powered presses of the 1800's and vastly improved Mint production capabilities.



The U.S. Mint today employs about 2,000 workers, who fulfill duties ranging from operation of machinery to security.



In 1982, the Mint's automated presses struck more than 19 billion coins.



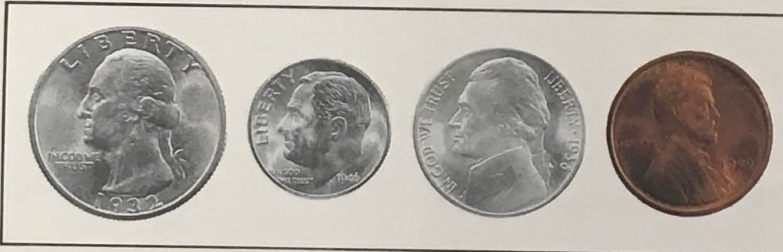
Elizabeth Jones has served as Chief Sculptor-Engraver at the Mint since 1981.

Coin Designs: Yesterday and Today

In the Act of 1792, Congress mandated that all American coins show on one side "an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of coinage; and upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins shall be the representation of an eagle, with this inscription, 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA' ..."

Many changes in coin designs have been made since 1792; however, much from the original design schemes remains.

Our current coins each bear the likeness of a famous U.S. president. President Washington, if here today, might be a bit surprised; in considering designs for the U.S.'s first coins, he and Congress rejected designs picturing him. Why? Too much like monarchy, they said, the very thing from which the United States had rebelled.



Pictured are the first year issues of the current designs of U.S. business circulation coins. The face of the Lincoln cent is the oldest, dating back to 1909.

In 1899, Washington — like it or not — did appear on a U.S. coin, the Lafayette dollar. Ten years later, the Lincoln cent was issued, to commemorate his 100th Birthday. In 1932, Washington appeared once again on a U.S. coin, the quarter. Thomas Jefferson appeared on the nickel six years after.

In 1946, soon after Franklin Roosevelt's death, the Mint issued the FDR dime, which commemorated his ardent support for the March of Dimes. The John F. Kennedy half-dollar was adopted in 1964, just months after his death.



The John F. Kennedy half-dollar, the most recent of our current U.S. circulating coinage.

The Mint In U.S. History

In its nearly 200 years of service to the United States, the Mint has often played a key, if quiet, role in the nation's affairs. Here are a few of the more interesting duties that our national Mint has discharged since 1792.

American Indian Peace Medals



The Thomas Jefferson Peace Medal. The obverse of each peace medal bears the face of a president; the reverse carries a message of fellowship.

of peace and friendship on the reverse. Presented at diplomatic occasions such as treaty signings, these "peace medals" were important political signs of goodwill through the mid-1800s. The Mint took great care in producing medals of extreme artistic merit.

Though their importance as diplomatic tools has faded, the Mint tradition of producing a medal for each president continues today as the "Presidential Medal" series. Bronze versions of all presidential medals are sold to the public by the Mint.



During the 1800's, the Peace Medal gradually became the traditional Presidential Medal.

Mint Growth and Expansion

Under President Andrew Jackson, the Mint in 1837 and 1838 added three new southern branches to complement the Philadelphia facility. These Mints — in New Orleans, LA, Charlotte, NC, and Dahlonega, GA — followed the rapid growth of the south that resulted from the discovery of gold there in the early 1800's. In fact, the Charlotte and Dahlonega facilities minted only gold coins.

Similar Mint growth followed the settling and expansion of the West, which was also greatly driven by the discovery of gold there. Mints were opened in San Francisco (1854) and Denver (1863), and a host of U.S. Mint facilities were created after the Civil War in such places as Carson City, St. Louis, Seattle, Boise, Helena, Deadwood, New York and Salt Lake City. Meanwhile, the Mint's administrative headquarters were moved from Philadelphia to Washington, DC, in 1873.

The Mint's San Francisco facility was opened in 1854, following the famed California Gold Rush.



Many of these Mint outposts were closed in the early 1900s, since advanced technology and transportation made them unnecessary. Today's U.S. Mint facilities are: Washington, DC headquarters; mints at Philadelphia, Denver and San Francisco; and bullion depositories at Fort Knox, KY (1936), and West Point, NY (1938), where the nation's gold and silver reserves are stored.

When founded, the Mint was part of the Department of State. Named an independent agency in 1799, the Mint became part of the Department of the Treasury in 1873, and remains so today.

The original Philadelphia Mint, built in 1792, was the nation's sole minting facility for 45 years.



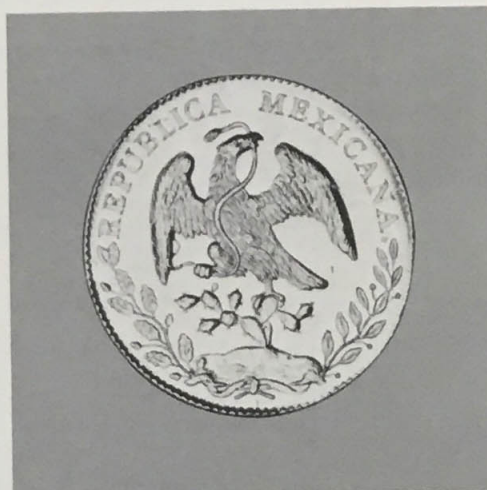
The New Orleans Mint was seized by Confederate forces during the Civil War.

Civil War

During the Civil War, Mint facilities in the South fell under Confederate control. The South used the New Orleans Mint to produce more than \$500,000 in gold and silver U.S. coins, and transferred much of the Mint's machinery to Confederate gun factories. In addition, the Charlotte Mint was used as a Confederate Army headquarters and hospital.

Minting Foreign Coins

Upon its 1898 victory in the Spanish-American War, the United States expanded its economic influence abroad. One result of this policy was the U.S. Mint's production of coins for foreign countries such as Mexico, Panama, Peru and the Philippines. By 1905, in fact, a Filipino "conant" coin, named after a U.S. financial advisor to the Philippines, had become part of their monetary system.



Photograph courtesy of Numismatic News

From 1896-1918, the U.S. Mint struck coinage for several foreign countries, including Mexico.

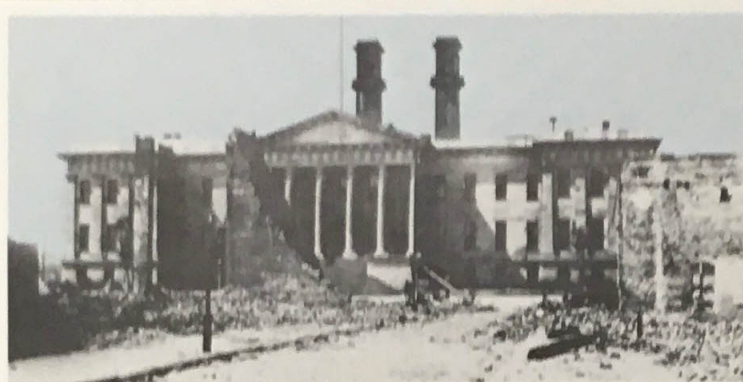
Military Decorations

The Mint once produced military decorations for the nation's Armed Forces. Among the Mint-produced awards were the Silver Star, Bronze Star, Purple Heart and Navy Cross.



San Francisco Earthquake

The San Francisco Mint — known as the “Granite Lady” for its huge, stately granite-and-brick structure — contributed mightily to saving the city from total economic chaos by serving as a financial center during the days that followed the devastating 1906 earthquake. As the only institution able to open its doors, the Mint became the temporary



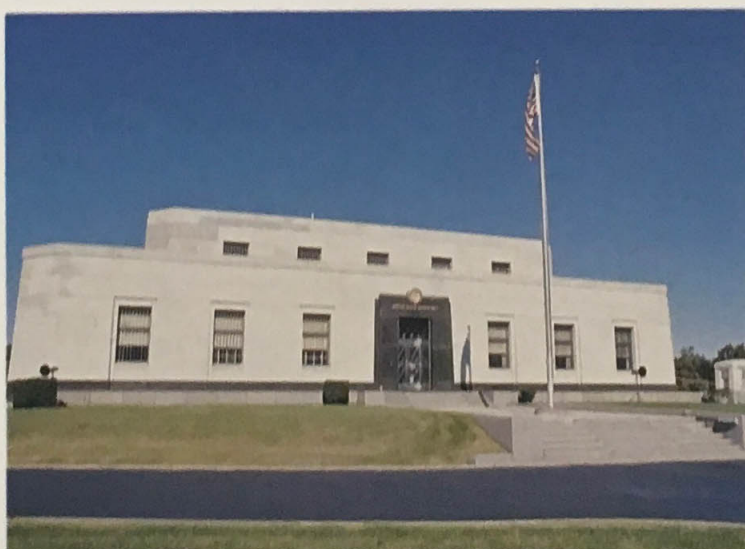
The San Francisco Mint (left) miraculously survived the 1906 earthquake that destroyed much of the city and paralyzed the community. The “Granite Lady” served as an economic hub in the days that followed the disaster.

treasury for San Francisco's relief funds, and was the only agency capable of receiving and disbursing the money necessary for the city's survival.

The Granite Lady herself had been miraculously spared damage. Though surrounded by fire, Army soldiers and brave Mint employees fought the threatening blaze for seven hours with one-inch hosing. In 1972, the Granite Lady, now a Mint Museum, was named a national landmark.

World War II

To protect them from any possible danger during World War II, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights were secretly stored in the protective vaults at Fort Knox. Only when Allied victory was imminent in 1944 were the historic documents returned to Washington, DC.



The mighty walls of Fort Knox in Kentucky securely housed our nation's founding documents during the Second World War.

Special Mint Products

Commemorative Coins

The Mint, upon congressional direction, issues limited-edition commemorative coins to celebrate U.S. landmark dates. These coins — legal tender and with face value — are popular among collectors, and are produced in both uncirculated and proof (specially minted, highly polished) sets.



Photograph courtesy of Numismatic News

The 1954 George Washington Carver coin was the last commemorative issued by the Mint until 1982.

The 1984 Olympic Commemorative coins raised \$73 million for the United States Olympic Team.

The 1987 U.S. Constitution Coins honor the Bicentennial of our government's supreme document.

From 1954 to 1982, the Mint issued no commemorative coins. Since then, the Mint has issued a number of extremely successful commemorative coin sets, including 1982 Washington Coins, 1983 and 1984 Olympic Coins, 1986 Statue of Liberty Coins, and 1987 U.S. Constitution Coins.

Commemorative issues are often sold to raise money for a particular national cause. The 1986 Statue of Liberty Coins, for example, raised \$83 million for the restoration of that national treasure.

American Eagle Bullion Coins



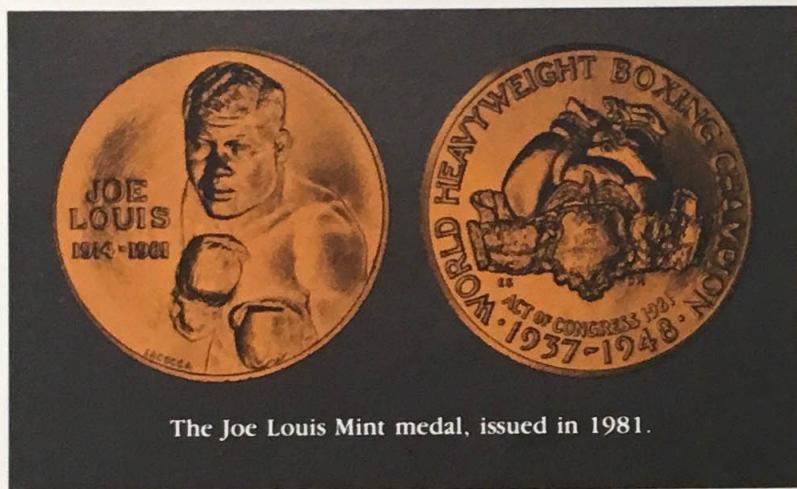
The family of American Eagle Bullion Coins. The one-ounce silver American Eagle is at left, with the one-ounce, half-ounce, quarter-ounce and tenth-ounce gold Eagles.

In 1986, the U.S. Mint introduced its American Eagle Gold and Silver Bullion Coins. These durable precious metal coins are bought and sold by investors on the world market, and their values vary daily with the fluctuating world prices of gold and silver. They are not collector issues, like the commemorative coins, but are primarily used for investment.

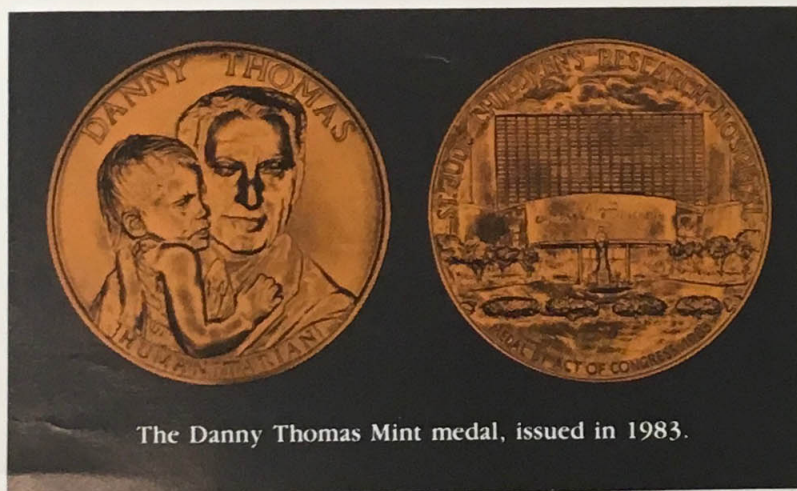
American Eagles — the first bullion coins ever produced by the Mint — are among the world's most popular bullion coins, and are sold in more than 20 countries worldwide.



The Brigadier General Chuck Yeager
Mint medal, issued in 1975.



The Joe Louis Mint medal, issued in 1981.



The Danny Thomas Mint medal, issued in 1983.

Mint Medals

The Mint has long produced an ongoing series of medals that honor outstanding persons, events and sites with special meaning to the American people. Among these are the National Historical Medals which commemorate national events and outstanding Americans that are memorialized by Congress. The varied array of National Historical Medal recipients includes Walt Disney, Thomas Edison, Dr. Jonas Salk, Joe Louis, Brigadier General Charles Yeager, Robert Frost and John Wayne.

The Mint also produces Army and Navy medals, and medal series honoring United States Presidents, Secretaries of the Treasury and Directors of the Mint.



The Charles Lindbergh
Mint medal,
first issued in 1928.



The Wright Brothers Mint medal honored
the American pioneers of aviation.



The vital work of the
American Red Cross was
recognized in a Mint medal
first issued in 1981.

Did You Know?

- Paul Revere's metals company once supplied the Mint with rolled copper, for the production of early pennies;
- Acclaimed American author Bret Harte worked at the San Francisco Mint in the 1800s;
- The Mint once considered producing doughnut-shaped coins;
- From 1873-1878, the Mint produced a large, heavy silver dollar exclusively for use in trading with China;
- Teddy Roosevelt made the redesigning of American coins his "pet baby," as he called it, and personally commissioned the great sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens to create new designs;
- The 1792 law made coin defacement, counterfeiting and embezzlement by Mint employees punishable by death;
- By original law, pennies and half-pennies were not legal tender, and could be refused as payment;
- During World War II, "gray" steel pennies were issued, to conserve usage of copper;
- A \$2.50 gold piece was once a standard U.S. coin, issued from 1796-1930;
- The Mint issued two-cent and three-cent coins during the latter 1800s.



For more information, write:

UNITED STATES MINT
633 Third Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220



In John Ward Dunsmore's "Inspecting the First Coins," Martha Washington examines the Mint's first coinage, circa 1793.

UNITED STATES MINTS

The first Mint, owned and operated by the United States Government, was established in the Spring of 1792 and started coining in 1793. It is located at Philadelphia. The building in which this Mint was housed was the first building ever constructed by the United States Government for strictly governmental purposes.

In 1838 three Mints were started, one in Georgia, one in Louisiana and one in North Carolina. These three Mints were closed in 1861. The Mint at New Orleans, Louisiana was reopened in 1879 and discontinued in 1910. In 1870 a Mint was started at Carson City, Nevada. It was discontinued in 1893.

At present there are three Mints in operation: The Philadelphia Mint, the San Francisco Mint which was authorized in 1854, and the present Denver Mint which was authorized in 1895 and began coining in 1906. *See **

In addition to the three Mints there are two Assay Offices, one located in New York and one in Seattle.

The difference between a Mint and an Assay Office is the fact that the Assay Office purchases gold and silver bullion but does no coining. However, the New York Assay Office has a refinery and all the bullion purchased by the New York Assay Office and the Philadelphia Mint is refined in the New York Assay Office. The Philadelphia Mint has no refinery.

The United States has three Gold Storage Institutions, located at Fort Knox, Kentucky, the New York Assay Office and the Denver Mint.

The functions of the Mint are:

First: Purchase of gold and silver bullion from the producers.

Second: Parting or refining of gold and silver bullion.

Third: Coining of money.

Scrap gold, commonly called secondary, which consists of old jewelry and various articles manufactured of gold, is also purchased.

The Mints and Assay Offices receive gold and silver bullion from the producers in the form of bars, kings, retorts and fine placer grains. Upon its receipt the deposit is carefully weighed by two employees and a record made of its weight when received. It is then delivered to the melting department of the deposit room where it is melted into bars and returned to the Weigh Clerk's office and it is again carefully weighed to determine the loss in melting. All weighing is made and witnessed by two employees. Troy weight is used for both gold and silver weighing.

After the bullion is received, weighed and melted the Assayer then samples each bar, making two assays from different parts of the bar. These assays must check within a fraction of each other. After the assay has been determined the value is then computed and check or cash paid to the depositor. The deposit having been paid for it is now delivered to the melting and refining department and stored until required for refinery purposes.

The system of refining used in the United States Mint, for both gold and silver, is known as the electrolytic system wherein an anode is suspended in gold chloride or silver nitrate and the action of the electric current separates the particles of pure metal and deposits them on the cathode, the anode being the positive and the cathode the negative pole of the circuit. After the metal is refined it is ready for coining.

The Government no longer coins gold so the process of coining is confined to silver and other alloys.

Ingots are made from nine parts of silver and one part copper and are delivered to the coining department where they are run through heavy rolls, which reduce them to strips of the proper width and thickness for the coining of blanks from which the coins are stamped. The rolling and cutting is done

while the ingots are cold which necessitates the process of annealing where the blanks are heated red hot and are deposited in a solution of about 1% sulphuric acid which removes any oxidation or dirt. They are then placed in tumbling or washing barrels and washed in various solutions of cleansing powders. Soap, ivory flakes and cream of tartar has been found to be the most successful in removing any impurities.

After annealing the blanks are then delivered to the press room. They are first milled, putting the raised edge on the coin. They now go to the presses where they are stamped with the designs. The stamping of these coins requires pressure from 35 to 160 tons, depending upon the coin they are stamping.

Handwritten signature: Handwritten in center
From the presses where they have been stamped they are carefully viewed by two employees working at the inspection table where both sides are exposed, one employee inspecting one side of the coin. The coin is turned by the operation of belts and the other employee inspects the opposite side. All defective coins are removed and rejected. From the inspection table they are taken to the weighing and counting department. They are now counted with automatic counting machines and carefully weighed. The omission of a dime or a cent from the weight is readily determined by the operation of these delicate balances.

The silver coins are placed in bags of \$1,000.00 each. One cent pieces are placed in bags of \$20.00 and five \$20.00 bags placed in a larger bag, making \$100.00. The nickels are placed in small bags containing \$50.00 each and five placed in a larger bag making \$250.00 in each bag.

The bronze one cent pieces consist of 95% copper and 5% alloy. Nickel consists of 25% nickel and 75% alloy. The new bright one cent piece now being turned out by the Denver Mint is made of specially manufactured zinc-coated steel alloy.

After the coins are weighed, counted and sacked they are placed in vaults and are now ready for distribution to the public. All distribution of coin is made through the Federal Reserve Banks or the Federal Reserve Branch Banks, upon order of the Treasurer of the United States and are treated as a transfer of funds.

All delivery of metal between departments and between various sections in the same department are checked by weighing so that any loss or gain is immediately discovered.

MARCH 18, 1940.

MR. PAUL NORDELL
ROUTE 3
CLYDE, KANSAS

DEAR MR. NORDELL:

WE REGRET THAT THIS MINT HAS NO PRINTED INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION, ALONG THE LINES YOU MENTION IN YOUR LETTER OF MARCH 15. WE WOULD SUGGEST THAT YOU CONSULT YOUR LOCAL LIBRARIAN WITH A VIEW TO OBTAINING REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR YOUR STUDY.

THE MINTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, WASHINGTON, D. C., WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1873. MRS. NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS, FORMERLY GOVERNOR OF WYOMING, IS THE PRESENT DIRECTOR OF THIS BUREAU. THE MINTS AT DENVER, PHILADELPHIA AND SAN FRANCISCO, ARE THE ONLY INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AT PRESENT OPERATING AS COINAGE MINTS. ~~THE NEW ORLEANS MINT NO LONGER MANUFACTURES COIN, ITS ACTIVITIES BEING CONFINED TO THE RECEIPT, MELTING, ASSAYING, AND PURCHASING OF BULLION.~~ THE MINTING ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, THE MARKS BY WHICH THEIR RESPECTIVE COINS ARE DISTINGUISHED, AND ALSO THE DATES OF ORGANIZATION, AND IN SOME CASES THE DATES OF THEIR SUSPENSION, ARE AS FOLLOWS:

THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA, NO MARK	1793
NEW ORLEANS, LA., MINT-MARK O	1838
SUSPENDED	1861
REOPENED	1879
CLOSED	1910
CHARLOTTE, N.C. MINT-MARK C; FOR COINAGE OF GOLD ONLY ...	1838-1861
DAHLONEGA, GA., MINT-MARK D; FOR COINAGE OF GOLD ONLY ...	1838-1861
SAN FRANCISCO, MINT-MARK S;	1854
CARSON CITY, NEV., MINT-MARK CC;	1870 - JUNE 30, 1893
DENVER, COLO., MINT-MARK D;	1906

* THE DENVER MINT WAS ESTABLISHED BY AN ACT OF CONGRESS, APRIL 21, 1862. A PRIVATE MINT OWNED BY CLARK, GRUBER & COMPANY OF DENVER WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT AND WAS OPENED AS A FEDERAL MINT IN SEPTEMBER, 1863. IN 1869 CONGRESS, ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, PROVIDED THAT IT SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ONLY AS AN ASSAY OFFICE, WITH AN ASSAYER IN CHARGE AND A MELTER, THE AMOUNT OF BULLION DEPOSITED NOT JUSTIFYING ITS CONTINUANCE AS A BRANCH MINT. IN 1895 SENATOR EDWARD O. WOLCOTT OF COLORADO WAS ABLE TO PERSUADE CONGRESS TO PASS AN ACT ESTABLISHING A NEW MINT. ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN IN JULY, 1897 AND FINISHED SEPTEMBER, 1904. NO COINING WAS EVER DONE IN THE OLD DENVER MINT, BUT IN FEBRUARY, 1906, COINING WAS COMMENCED IN THE NEW BUILDING.

PAUL NORDELL - 2 -

IN ADDITION TO THE COINING ACTIVITIES, THIS MINT RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND SILVER BULLION. THESE DEPOSITS ARE MELTED, ASSAYED, AND PURCHASED. A LARGE PART OF THE BULLION RECEIVED IS UNREFINED AND IT IS NECESSARY TO PART AND REFINER METALS BEFORE THEY CAN BE USED IN COINAGE. OF COURSE GOLD COINS ARE NO LONGER BEING MANUFACTURED, THEREFORE THE GOLD BULLION THAT IS REFINED, IS MELTED INTO FINE GOLD BARS ON WHICH THE FINENESS IS STAMPED.

I HOPE THAT THE ABOVE REMARKS WILL INDICATE TO YOU IN A GENERAL WAY THE ACTIVITIES OF THIS MINT. THOSE OF US WHO ARE ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS HERE ARE VERY PROUD TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH AN INSTITUTION WHICH WE FEEL IS RENDERING AN IMPORTANT SERVICE TO THIS SECTION OF THE COUNTRY, AND PERFORMING ONE OF THE ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

MARK A. SKINNER, SUPERINTENDENT



Architect's Sketch of New Philadelphia Mint

THE MINT STORY

BUREAU OF THE MINT
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



OFFICE OF
DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

August, 1968

My dear friends:

Interest in the Mint and its activities brings a daily flood of requests from students and others for information.

These inquiries have suggested to us the need for this booklet and we hope you will find it informative and interesting.

We like to feel that we enjoy a very close relationship with the public because our products are dear to all of you. When in Philadelphia or Denver be sure to visit the Mint. You will be very welcome.

Sincerely,

Eva Adams
Director of the Mint



Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The Act of April 2, 1792, provided for gold, silver and copper coinage; and, also created the first United States Mint in the City of Philadelphia, which was then the Nation's Capital. President Washington placed the operation under the supervision of the Secretary of State where it remained until 1799, when the Mint became an independent agency reporting directly to the President. Subsequent legislation set up branch mints, assay offices, and fixed public depository functions upon such establishments. The Coinage Act of 1873 put all mint and assay office activities under the newly-organized Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury.

The Bureau of the Mint manufactures and distributes all domestic coins; safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals; and acquires gold and silver bullion. Other activities concern the refining of gold and silver; coinage for foreign governments; the manufacture of medals for the armed services and others; the manufacture of coinage dies and platinum assay utensils; special assays of bullion and ores submitted for analyses; and the manufacture and sale to the public of medals of historic interest.

The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for a five-year term, and is responsible for all the gold and silver assets of the Government in the custody of the Mint.

The Bureau of the Mint reports annually to the Secretary of the Treasury on Mint operations for the fiscal year. The annual report includes estimates of domestic and foreign production of gold and silver, as well as monetary statistics pertaining to the United States and to most of the countries of the world.

PRESENT MINT INSTITUTIONS

Philadelphia Mint

The Act passed on April 2, 1792, established the United States Mint. As a result, a plot of ground was purchased in Philadelphia, located on the east side of Seventh Street, below Arch Street. This was the first public building to be erected by the Government of the fledgling United States. For forty years the Federal Government continued to use the building on Seventh Street as the National Mint.

The guards are most essential in the Mints elaborate security system. In the past, as now, security precautions were very important. In 1793, the sum of \$3.00 was paid for a watch dog to protect "Ye Olde Mint," as the building was then designated on the exterior. The first dog, named Nero, was a savage one which accompanied the watchman on his hourly rounds. The watchman, armed with a dirk and pistol, in making his rounds would ring a bell at regular intervals in order that the populace of Philadelphia might know that the Mint was still safe.

Food for the dog was considered an essential expense of the Mint, the same as hay and other food was considered essential for the horses which provided power for operating the Mint machinery in those days.

On the fourth of July 1829, the cornerstone was laid for a new Mint on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Juniper Streets, at a cost of \$291,000. For over seventy years this building was used as the Philadelphia Mint.

The present Mint building on Spring Garden Street between 16th and 17th Streets, built in 1900, covers a ground area of 58,000 square feet. The exterior of the building is of Maine Granite and faces a street on each of the four sides. The main entrance is on Spring Garden Street.

The front portion of the building is three stories high above the basement and terraces. The rear portion is one story lower than the front but owing to the slope of the ground, the basement here is almost entirely above ground, which gives three clear stories to this portion too.

The lobby, reached by the Spring Garden Street entrance, is finished with strongly-veined Italian marble walls and vaulted mosaic ceilings. The panels, formed by mosaics illustrating the ancient methods and processes of coinage. These mosaics form one of the most beautiful and expressive features in the building. The ceilings are covered with a solid mosaic of gold - each unit being a piece of glass backed with gold.

To the right on entering the lobby is the Visitors' Waiting Room. Broad vaulted corridors extend east and west from the lobby, giving access to the first floor. Directly opposite the entrance is the main staircase. At the first landing, halfway between the first and second floors, is the main entrance to the Numismatic Room. This room is situated on a mezzanine floor and arranged for the exhibition of medals and historical items. It gives access to a corridor from which the visitors can look down into the workrooms and watch the operations of minting being conducted without disturbing the employees.

In addition to the Administrative Staff Offices, there are the Melting and Refining Division and the Coining Division. There is also an Engraving Division where all dies, coinage and medal, are manufactured for the Mint Service.

Construction began on a new Mint in Philadelphia at Independence Mall in October of 1965. The scheduled time of completion is in the spring of 1968. The structure covers three city blocks and contains about 525,000 square feet of space for coinage operations and supporting activities. It will house the most modern technological coinage equipment, and will be the largest as well as the most advanced Mint in the world. Facilities will include provision for 2500 visitors per hour, who may view all the operations from a glass-enclosed, elevated gallery.

Denver Mint

Gold was first discovered in 1858 in what is now the State of Colorado, on the Platte River, near the City of Denver. For some years mining in Colorado was chiefly from placer claims which were deposits formed by water currents in river beds. Lode gold was found, however, near present Central City, Colorado, on May 6, 1859, and other discoveries followed.

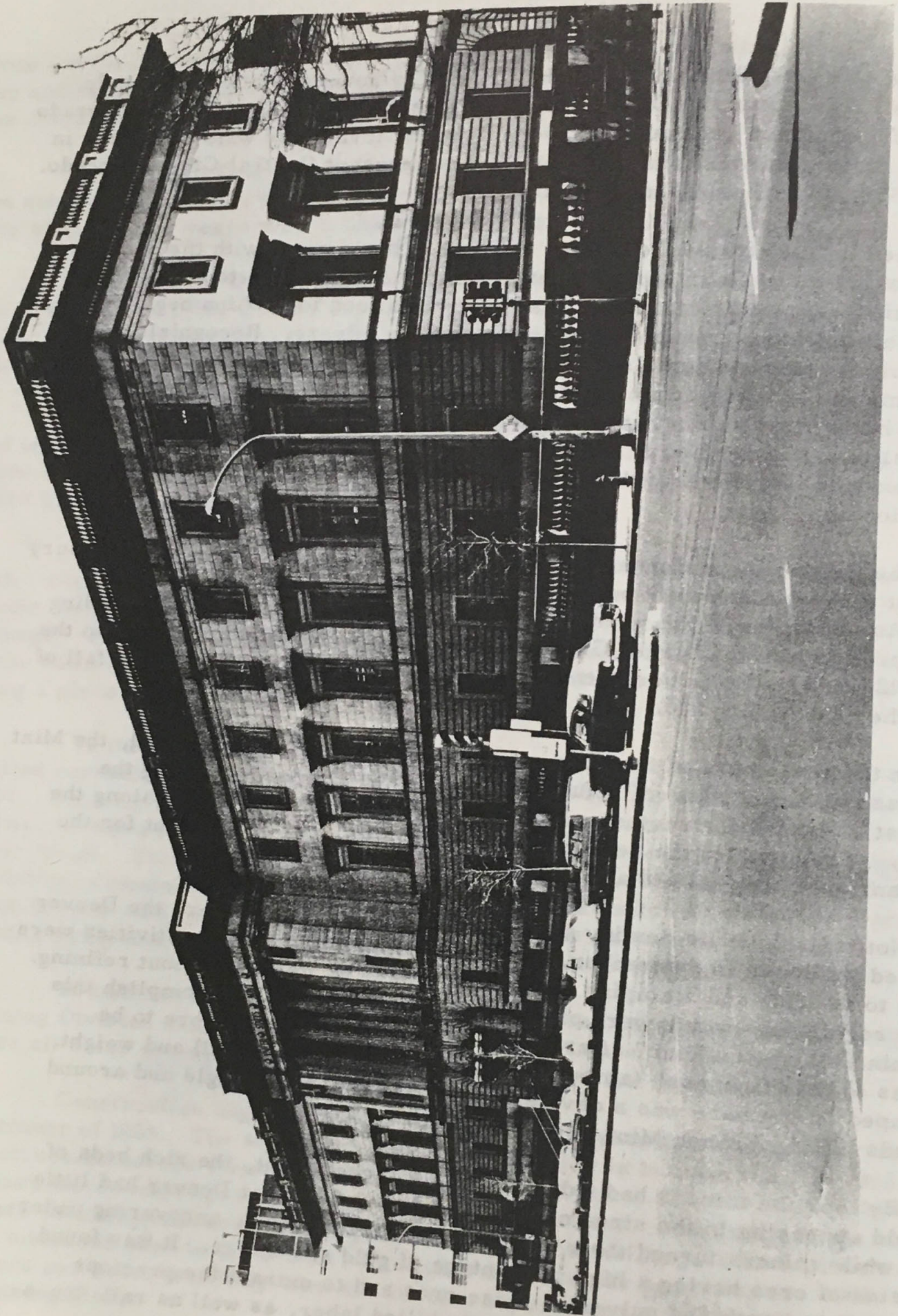
When the California Gold Rush of '49 lost its impetus with the declining production of mines in California, miners turned their attention to Denver City where, within a few years, a small village of cottonwood log cabins began to emerge. This town became an "outfitting" point for miners. Recognizing a need for a circulating medium, much as necessity is the mother of invention, several firms in Colorado organized themselves as private mints. They melted "raw" gold in the form of dust and nuggets, all of which contained an appreciable amount of silver, and formed it into what are now known as Pikes Peak coins. These were much like some of the gold coins struck privately in California some years previously.

The Congress, in January, 1862, received a proposal from the Treasury Department that a branch mint be established at Denver, Colorado, for gold coinage. As indicative of the need they were informed that in the two preceding years the private mint of Clark, Gruber and Co. had turned out gold coins to the extent of \$120,000. The Government bought the Clark-Gruber plant in the fall of 1862, for the sum of \$25,000.

In the early days of Denver, when Indian raids were anticipated, the Mint building was used as a place of refuge for women and children, it being the town's most substantial structure. "The hostility of the Indian tribes along the routes, . . ." was one of the reasons given by the Director of the Mint for the Denver plant not being able to assume its position as a Branch Mint.

Not to achieve its destiny as a Mint until some years later, the Denver Mint opened its doors in September, 1863 as an Assay Office. Its activities were restricted to melting and stamping bullion brought in by miners without refining. Under the regulations which were prescribed, the Mint was to accomplish this task "within a day or an hour" after it was received. The bars were to be stamped as to the "fineness" (amount of gold and silver contained) and weight. Also stamped on the bars was a device bearing the American eagle and around it the words "U. S. Branch Mint, Denver."

By 1867 the miners had exhausted, to a large extent, the rich beds of placer gold appearing in the streams, and the Assay Office at Denver had little business while miners turned their attention to "lode" mining, uncovering underground veins of ores having a high percentage of gold and silver. It was found, however, that to crush and pulverize these ores and to extract the precious metals required complicated apparatus and skilled labor, as well as rail transportation, all of which was lacking to a large extent.



UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Heartbroken as they were to see the Union Pacific railroad pass them to the North, a courageous group of Colorado citizens banded together. Through their enterprise a rail line was built in 1870 which connected Denver with Cheyenne, Wyoming, tying them in with the economic life of the nation, from coast to coast.

In the late nineteenth century Colorado felt the effect of an acceleration in silver mining because of Government purchasing programs. When they were terminated, the abrupt reduction in silver output was offset by the rise of the great gold camp at Cripple Creek, Colorado.

The Clark-Gruber plant which the Government had used continuously began to deteriorate and in 1877 was reported as being so dilapidated as to be considered unsafe.

Hopes for a branch mint status were again kindled, when on February 20, 1895 the Congress provided for the establishment of a Mint at Denver for the coinage of gold and silver. A \$500,000 appropriation by the Congress provided that until it could become a Mint in accordance with law it would have to operate as an Assay Office.

On April 22, 1896, a site was purchased at a cost of about \$60,000. In the meantime, the deposit activity at the Denver Mint stepped up considerably. The source of the deposits was principally the mines of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. In 1895 the aggregate value of gold and silver deposited annually was in excess of \$5.6 million.

Plans for the new Mint developed slowly, but surely. Moving day took place on September 1, 1904 when the Mint transferred its operations from the historic Clark-Gruber building at Sixteenth and Market Streets to the handsome Gothical Renaissance structure at West Colfax and Evans Streets.

Coinage organization was effected by the naming of officials for the superintendency and various departments on October 15, 1904. Earlier it had been the practice for Denver to send its bullion deposits to Philadelphia for parting and refining. Bullion shipments to Philadelphia ceased December 31, 1904.

The new structure, viewed from the street, provided two stories above ground. Actually it had five floors. It was 175 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The stone facing of the building is Colorado granite, up to and including the water table. The Arkins granite above that, to the cornice, which required large slabs, was procured in Maine. Tennessee marble forms the window trimmings; and the marble used in the interior finish was obtained in Vermont.

The decorations of the main corridor on the first floor, the mezzanine floor, and the second floor were completed in 1909 under the direction of John Gibson, a member of an old Philadelphia firm. This firm also furnished the three mural paintings in the area above the cornice inside the main vestibule. They are the work of an Italian named Vincent Adriente who worked under the supervision of the celebrated mural artist Edwin Howland Blashfield, of New York City. The paintings are purely symbolic and typify Commerce, Mining and Manufacturing.

The Great Seal of the United States, in the form of a large metal casting, was placed in the center of the vestibule floor. In the summer of 1961 this seal had worn so smooth it was considered unsafe and was replaced by a mosaic replica.

The new Mint was equipped with all the latest methods and machinery, the coinage apparatus having been built at Philadelphia where a large part of the machinery used by the Mints was made.

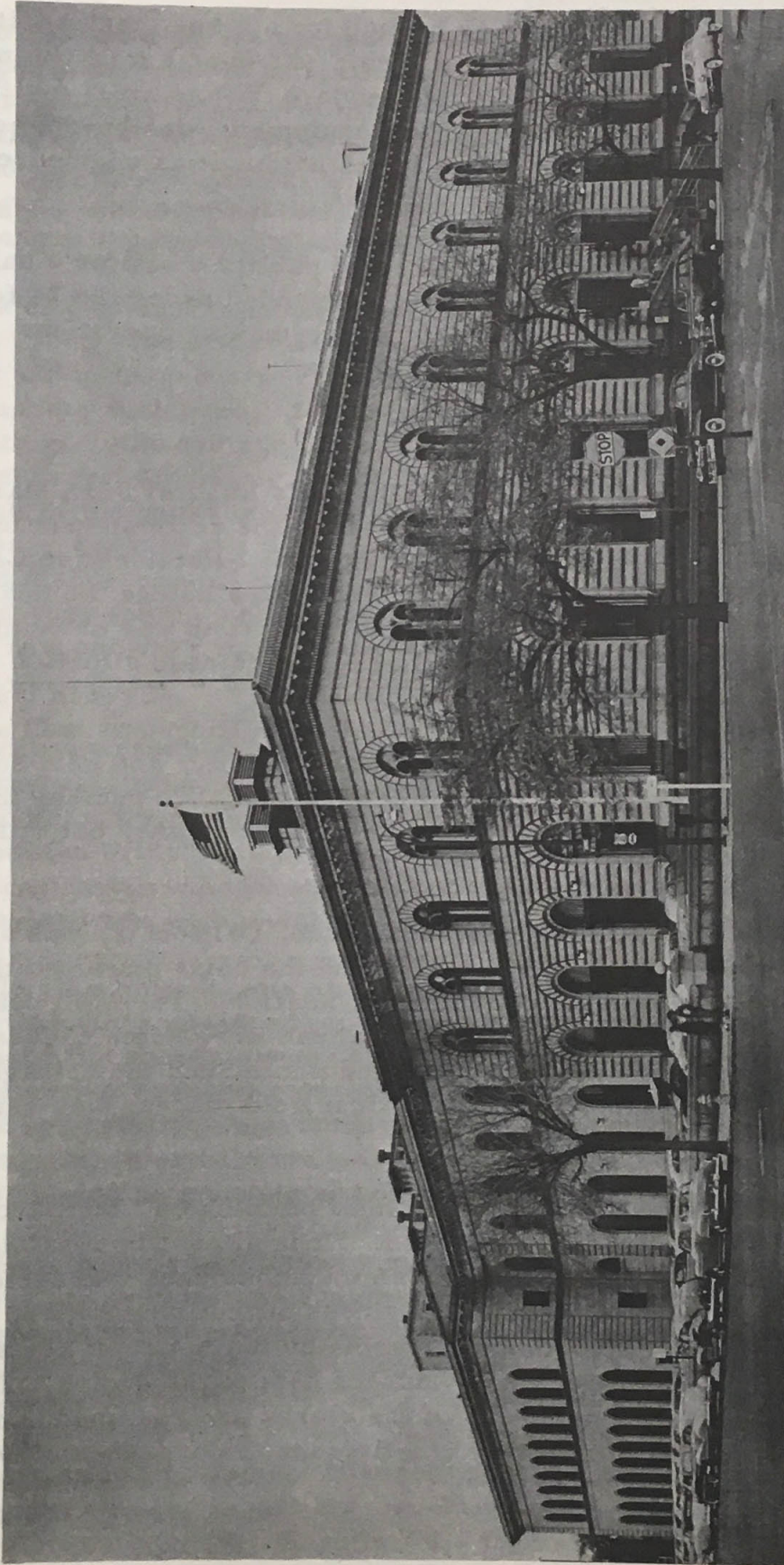
In its first year of operation the Coining Room turned out gold coin valued at \$23.8 million, and subsidiary coin, halves, quarters and dimes, amounting to \$3.2 million.

By Act of Congress, the Mint has had authority since 1874 to strike coins for friendly foreign governments. In 1906 the Denver Mint started its first production of foreign coinage -- 4.8 million five peso gold pieces for the Government of Mexico.

The Mint Act of 1873, which codified all existing mint laws, had restricted the manufacture of nickels and cents to the Mint at Philadelphia. At the time that act was passed few if any of these coins were in use in the West, although by legislation in 1906 Congress gave recognition to the fact that they were then in circulation all over the country. The Secretary of the Treasury was then authorized to direct the coinage of nickels and cents at any of the Mints. Minor coinage started at the Denver Mint in 1911, the production of cents that year amounting 12.6 million pieces.

It has always been the practice in the United States to conduct refineries in connection with coinage operations, thus being enabled to receive crude bullion. The installation of a refinery at the Denver Mint in 1906 was itself as momentous as its commencement of coinage. In its first six months of operations the new Denver refinery turned out refined gold and silver valued at \$32 million. Operating through the years, it has contributed substantially to the total output of refined gold and silver of the Mint.

In 1937 an addition was made to the Denver Mint, covering an area of approximately 6,000 square feet and consisting of a basement and two stories. The old building was remodeled and 10 coining presses, with back-up equipment, were installed.



UNITED STATES MINT, DENVER, COLO.

In October, 1945, ground was broken for a three story addition, 161 feet long by 96 feet wide. The cost of this addition was over a million and a half dollars. The new wing was built to house modern "brass mill" melting and rolling equipment. The rolling system and equipment, designed by one of the foremost rolling mill engineering firms in the nation, was engineered to process a bronze coinage ingot weighing 420 pounds.

Out of consideration for an interested public, a visitor's balcony was constructed in each of the first two floors, suspended under the 24 foot ceilings, from which spectators may look down on money-making operations.

San Francisco Assay Office

The discovery of gold at Coloma (Sutter's Mill) by John Marshall, in 1848, was the world-echoing event which contributed to the recommendation by President Millard Fillmore in 1850 that a branch mint be established in California. Gold being mined in the hills had grown from a trickle to a deluge too heavy for facilities at the distant Philadelphia Mint to handle and much time was consumed in transporting the precious metal on its hazardous journey. The coinage situation in the West was in a chaotic state. Many different kinds circulated . . . French louisders, Dutch guilders, Indian rupees, Mexican reals, English shillings, as well as our own American pieces. . . but even so, there was a scarcity, and gold dust, while acceptable was not a convenient medium of exchange. To remedy the difficulty, private mints sprang up which converted the gold into coins, but this was not the solution to the problem.

The United States Mint at San Francisco, California, was authorized by the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1852, and the coins produced there gradually replaced the miscellaneous assortment in circulation. The Mint commenced receiving deposits on the 3rd of April, 1854. There were some causes connected with the supply of materials that retarded and diminished the coinage operations during that year. However, \$4,084,207, all in gold pieces, was coined between April and December, 1854.

Operations were conducted in a small building on Commercial Street, just sixty feet square. The Director remarked: "It is almost impossible to conceive how so much work can be well done, and so much business transacted safely, in so small a space. The entrance to the business office is up a steep pair of stairs and through a dark hall rendered unwholesome by the fumes of acids, and uncomfortable by the noise of machinery and the heat of the engine. The apartments of the different officers and the desks of the clerks are cramped and inconvenient, and the vaults depend for their safety chiefly upon the presence of well-tried watchmen."

About ten years later, the suggestion was made that there be purchased "a suitable site upon which should be speedily erected a mint building creditable to the Government, and commensurate with the wants of the great mineral districts of the Pacific Coast." It was not until 1872-73, however, that the building was completed and the work of fitting up the necessary machinery, fixtures and apparatus was begun. The new Mint at 5th and Mission was occupied in the summer of 1874, and was one of the best appointed Mints in the world.

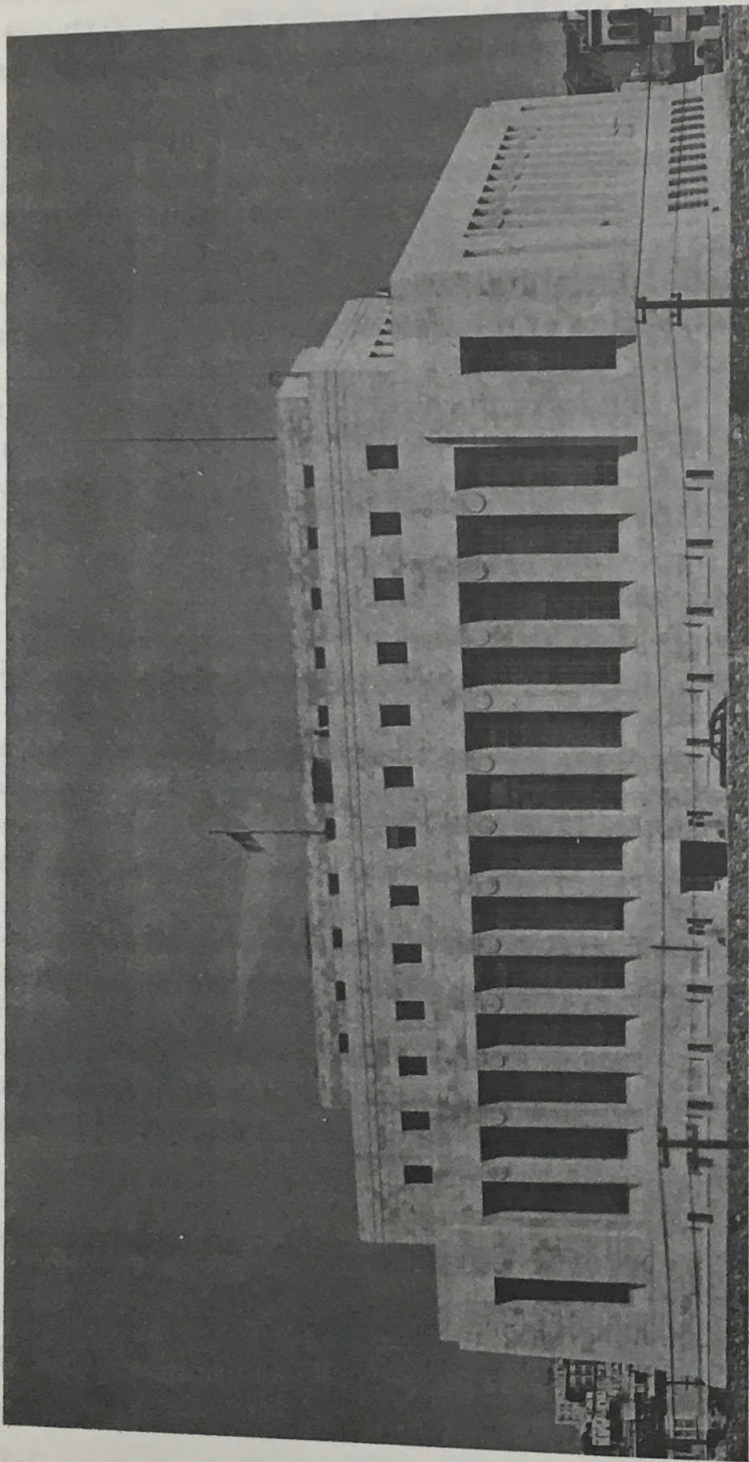
The work of the San Francisco Mint was interrupted by the great earthquake of April 18, 1906. The structure and its contents were saved from the fire by intelligent and courageous work on the part of the superintendent and employees, but as the fuel used for its melting, annealing, and assaying operations was city gas, the destruction of the gas works made a discontinuance of operations necessary. Moreover, the Mint by reason of the destruction of the subtreasury and all of the banks of the city, became the only financial institution able to do business in the city and the agency through which all remittances to and from the city, and disbursements within the city were made. The Mint became the depository and treasury for the relief fund, and its superintendent, Mr. Frank A. Leach, had many new and very important responsibilities suddenly thrust upon him, all of which were borne with fidelity and signal ability.

The steadily increasing demands of the Nation made mandatory the enlargement of minting facilities, and in the summer of 1937, San Francisco personnel made another move, this time into an imposing 3-story marble edifice some distance from the principal business district where the old building was located. The approximately 33,000 square feet of space housed the most modern facilities of the day and new equipment to replace worn and obsolete machinery.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia and Denver Mints were being improved and it was the feeling that these expanded facilities would be adequate to meet the Nation's coin demand for some time to come. Therefore, in March of 1955, coinage operations at San Francisco were discontinued. The equipment was removed and most of the building was remodeled for occupancy by other agencies of the Government. Only a small area was retained by the Mint for the conduct of assay functions, including receipts of gold and silver deposits.

During the fall of 1963, it became apparent that a coin shortage was building up, and by July of 1964, emergency measures had been adopted to relieve the situation. One of these measures was the utilization of space in the San Francisco Mint building, as a part of which was reacquired and adapted once again to the making of coins.

With the additional equipment secured from the Department of Defense, San Francisco began producing 1-cent and 5-cent coin blanks and took on annealing and upsetting operations also, thus lessening the load at the Denver Mint and allowing them more leeway for the other manufacturing functions. The finished



United States Assay Office, San Francisco, California

blanks were then shipped to Denver for the final stamping process. This enabled the making of many more coins at Denver than would ordinarily have been possible.

Reactivation of minting operations at San Francisco was authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965, approved by President Johnson July 23rd, and on September 1st the presses began turning out the first coins struck there since coinage was discontinued ten years before.

There are no facilities to accommodate visitors as all available space is being utilized for personnel and machinery. However, back in the days when the Mint was open to the public, the visitors' register bore such notable signatures as Sarah Bernhardt, William Cullen Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, General Grant, Marjory Rambeau, Rutherford B. Hayes, and Mark Twain, to name but a few.

New York Assay Office

Responsible to the fast growing demands of the country's great commercial and financial center, the Congress of the United States passed an act to provide for the establishment, in the City of New York, of a government institution for the ready redemption of currency for specie, and to receive and disburse gold and silver bullion. The act was approved by President Millard Fillmore on March 3, 1853. The Government having acquired for the purpose the building at Nos. 30-32 Wall Street, which had been erected in 1823 for the Second Bank of the United States, the first United States Assay Office was opened for business on October 10, 1854, during the Administration of President Franklin Pierce.

The building and the site, located in the very heart of the financial district, was acquired under authority of the Act of Congress of August 4, 1854. Its cost was \$530,000 -- a bargain in the light of today's prices for real estate in that vicinity. This building was occupied by the Assay Office, together with a new building constructed directly in the rear at 23 Pine Street, and space in the Customs House, next door, until it was vacated in January, 1912 for demolition to clear the site for a new Assay Office. The facade of the old building was carefully removed and has been preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York as an excellent example of Colonial architecture. It was not, however, until after a series of delays that the new building was finally occupied, on March 3, 1921. The final delay was caused by the mysterious Wall Street explosion which occurred on September 16, 1920. The explosion occurred at midday, almost directly in front of the entrance to the new building, which was just about to be occupied. Considerable damage was done to both exterior and interior of the building. Fortunately, no lives were lost in the building although hundreds of people in the streets were killed or injured. During its first full year of operations, the office received \$26,687,000 in gold bullion and \$350,000 in silver. It paid out \$17,246,000 in fine gold bars and \$9,800,000 in coin.

Refining and other operations were similarly small by comparison with the current scale of activities.

During its existence, it has played an important part in the contemporary financial scene. The volume of its operations has continued to increase over the years and has accurately mirrored the financial and industrial progress of the Nation. When we think of the great financial progress made by the U. S., our thoughts turn irresistibly to the illustrious Alexander Hamilton, our first Secretary of the Treasury. Through all of the early period of the industrial and commercial growth of the United States, the one dominating figure was Alexander Hamilton. He established the Country's credit and unified its currency. It was he who originated and established the first government bank and guided its early growth. His law office was located at what is now No. 33 Wall Street, just diagonally across the street from the old Assay Office.

For many years the Assay Office and the Sub-Treasury, standing side by side in the heart of the financial district, stood as a powerful symbol of the financial strength of the United States Government.

In September of 1932 the Assay Office moved to its present site at Old Slip and South Street on the East River waterfront. It occupies a five story steel and concrete building faced with granite and its granite-faced smokestack rises 160 feet above the roof. It covers an area of about 195 by 142 feet -- about three times that occupied by the Wall Street site. Notwithstanding this, after a brief period at the present location, due to the unprecedented influx of gold and silver during the '30's, it was found that its storage facilities were inadequate. Before the construction of the Depository at West Point, it was necessary to use the storage facilities of the old building at 32 Wall Street, and also to acquire by rental considerable additional vault space. The transfer of a large tonnage of gold to the United States Bullion Depository at Fort Knox relieved the pressure on the gold storage vaults in New York.

Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository

A large amount of the monetary gold stocks of the United States is stored in the vault of the Fort Knox Bullion Depository. The balance of the Government's holdings is stored at the Denver Mint, Philadelphia Mint, New York Assay Office and San Francisco Assay Office.

The Depository was completed in December of 1936, at a cost of \$560,000. It is located approximately 30 miles southwest of Louisville, Kentucky, on a site which formerly was a part of the Fort Knox military reservation. The first gold was moved to the Depository by railroad in January, 1937. That series of shipments was completed in June, 1937.

The two-story basement and attic building is constructed of granite, steel and concrete; exterior dimensions measure 105 by 121 feet. Its height is 42 feet above the first floor level. Construction was under supervision of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, now the Public Buildings Administration of the General Services Administration. Upon completion, the Depository was placed under the jurisdiction of the Director of the Mint.

Within the building is a two-level steel and concrete vault, divided into compartments. The vault door weighs more than twenty tons. No one person is entrusted with the combination. Various members of the Depository staff must dial separately combinations known only to them. The vault casing is constructed of steel plates, steel I-beams and steel cylinders laced with hoop bands and encased in concrete. The vault roof is of similar construction and is independent of the Depository roof.

Between the corridor encircling the vault and the outer wall of the building is space utilized for offices, storerooms and the like.

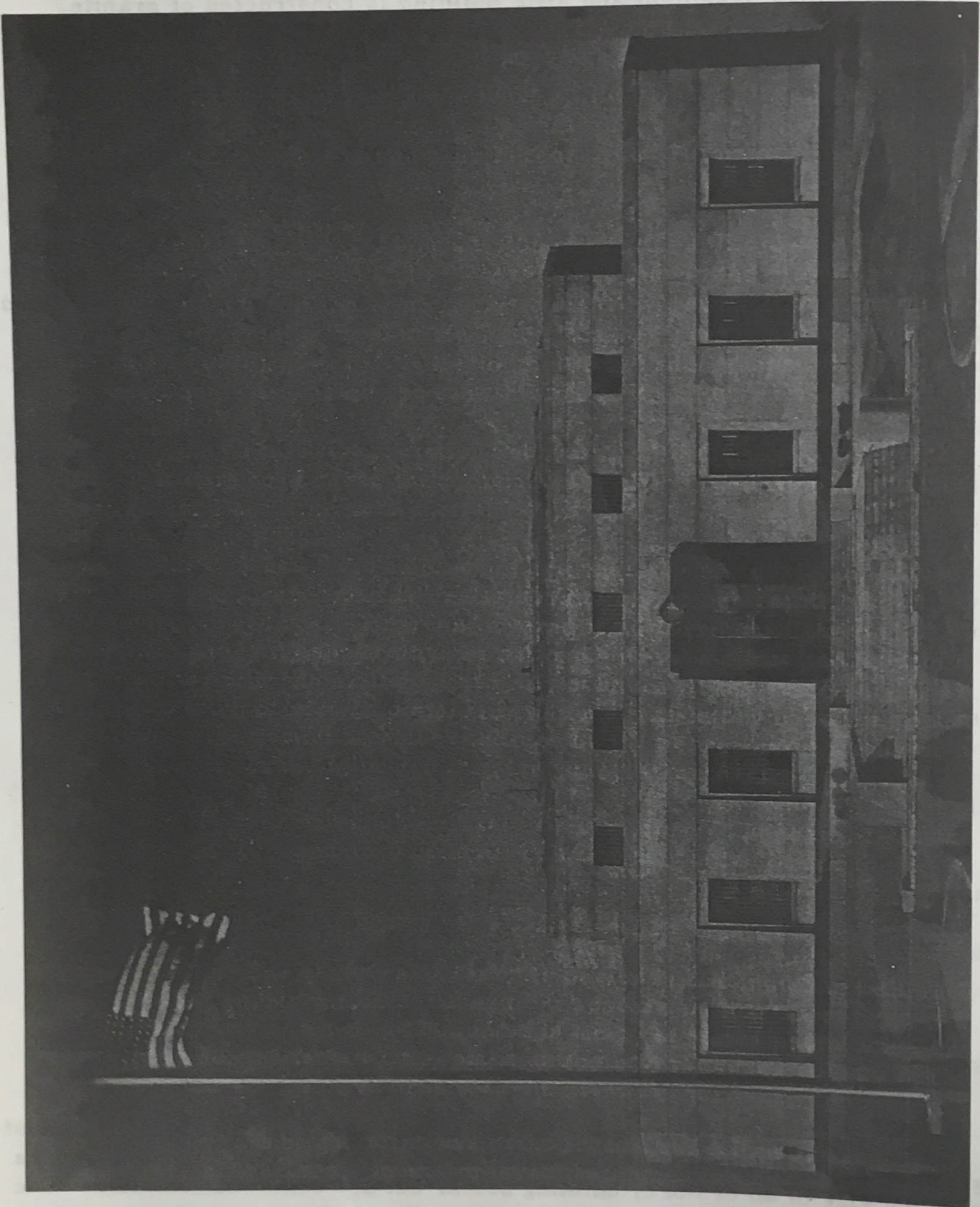
The outer wall of the Depository is of granite, lined with concrete. Included in the materials used in construction were 16,500 cubic feet of granite, 4,200 cubic yards of concrete, 750 tons of reinforcing steel and 670 tons of structural steel.

Over the marble entrance at the front of the building is the inscription "United States Depository" with the seal of the Treasury Department in gold. Offices of the Officer in Charge and the Captain of the Guard open upon the entrance lobby. At the rear of the building is another entrance for the reception of bullion and supplies.

At each corner of the structure, on the outside, but connected with it, are four guard boxes. Sentry boxes, similar to the guard boxes at the corners of the Depository, are located at the entrance gate. A driveway encircles the building and a steel fence marks the boundaries of the site.

The building is equipped with the latest and most modern protective devices. The nearby Army Post gives additional protection. The Depository is equipped with its own emergency power plant, water system and other facilities. In the basement is a pistol range for the guards.

The gold in the Depository is in the form of standard mint bars of almost pure gold, or coin gold bars resulting from the melting of gold coin. These bars are about the size of an ordinary building brick, but are somewhat smaller. The approximate dimensions are 7 x 3-5/8 x 1-3/4 inches. The fine gold bars contain approximately 400 troy ounces of gold, worth \$14,000. The avoirdupois weight is about 27-1/2 pounds. They are stored without wrappings in the vault compartments. When they are handled, great care is exercised to avoid abrasion of the soft metal.



UNITED STATES BULLION DEPOSITORY, FORT KNOX, KY.

While all of the physical gold stock is stored in the various institutions of the Bureau of the Mint, it is not, as sometimes supposed, "kept out of circulation." Most of it is made part of the money stream through the medium of gold certificates or gold certificate credits, which are issued only to the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Banks may obtain gold by redemption of the certificates when necessary for the settlement of international balances. This process coupled with the fact that the Treasury receives gold imported from foreign countries, and pays the legally determined monetary value thereof (less handling and processing charges), maintains the value of the dollar in world exchange.

The guard force, under the supervision of the Officer in Charge, is made up of men selected from various Government agencies, or recruited from Civil Service Registers.

No visitors are permitted. This policy was adopted when the Depository was established, and is rigidly enforced.

West Point Silver Bullion Depository

Silver bullion owned by the United States is stored mainly in the Treasury's bullion depository at West Point, New York. The depository was completed at a cost of about \$500,000 and occupied in 1938. It is a rectangular, windowless, one-story concrete building, 170 x 256 feet, situated on a four-acre tract of land formerly a part of the West Point Military Reservation. The building is within 500 feet of the Storm King Highway, near West Point's "Old North Gate."

Offices and guard rooms are on the first floor and mezzanine, at the front of the building, with entrance through a vestibule. Light and air for this section are obtained through skylights. The remainder of the structure is under a solid composition roof. A vertical-lift steel door in the center of the front affords passage for bullion trucks. With this door closed, complete isolation is provided for loading operations. To the rear of the loading platform are rolling steel doors and checking rooms through which the storage vault is reached. A series of vault compartments is guarded by a master vault door and an emergency door. The master vault door is equipped with a time lock, and is of drill-proof and flame-proof metal.

A nine-foot steel fence surrounds the building, with a steel gate controlled by guards that regulates the entrance and departure of persons and vehicles. The outside walls are of reinforced concrete. An inside corridor connects the four turrets or watchtowers at the corners, where sentries may observe the terrain in all directions. The depository's outside walls may be placed under floodlight. The building has 23 compartments in which the silver is stored. Each compartment is approximately 20 x 45 feet.

FORMER MINT INSTITUTIONS

Charlotte, North Carolina

The building which is now the Mint Museum of Art was once a branch of the United States Mint. It was built to serve the gold producing regions of the Southern Appalachian area, which, at that time, comprised the only gold mining territory in the United States. That was in 1837 before the discovery of gold in California. The original site of the Mint was near the center of the city, on ground which is now occupied by the Post Office on West Trade Street. The architect for the building was William Strickland, the designer of the Mint and Customs House in Philadelphia.

Five million dollars was coined at the Charlotte Mint between 1837 and 1861. In 1844 the building was almost totally destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt two years later on the original plan. During the Civil War, operations were suspended and the Mint was used as a confederate army headquarters. When it was re-opened after the war, coinage was discontinued, but the government used it for assaying until 1913.

Dahlonega, Georgia

The United States Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia was authorized by the Act of March 3, 1835. It was finally organized and the first coinage took place in 1838. Only gold coins were produced at this Mint. Coinage operations were suspended in 1861.

Carson City, Nevada

The bill to establish a branch mint in Nevada was passed on March 3, 1863. It was urged in the Senate that the heavy tax upon producers in Nevada, the wonderful increase of gold and silver bullion, and the necessity of keeping it in our own country by coining it ourselves, were to be considered sufficient inducements for Congress to order the establishment of a Mint.

In 1863, the cost of transportation from the mines and mills of Nevada, with which the producer of bullion was taxed before it could be returned in coin, was represented as one of the most important reasons for the establishment of a Mint in that Territory.

Hugh McCulloch, U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, on December 27, 1865, authorized a committee of three Nevada citizens to select and approve a

location for a Mint in Carson City, Nevada. The committee included Abe Curry (founder of Carson City), F. Rice, and John Mills. Mr. Curry facilitated the work of the commissioners by donating an entire city block as the Mint site.

On July 18, 1866, the three commissioners received authority to proceed with the construction of the Mint. On September 18, 1866, the cornerstone was dedicated and laid by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Nevada.

The Director's Report for 1866 carried the following item: ". . . This building is in rapid process of erection. It is of good size, sixty by ninety feet, of two stories, built of a good quality of sandstone, and is exceedingly well arranged. It is located upon a large and handsome lot of ground, entirely disconnected from other buildings . . ."

"As the mines of Nevada are almost entirely silver, and as the exportation of silver is almost wholly in bars, there being very little demand for silver coin, it will be inexpedient to introduce machinery for coinage into this institution at present . . ."

All of 1868 and most of 1869 were spent installing machinery and fixtures and it was not until December of 1869 that the fitting of the branch Mint at Carson City for business as a Mint was completed. On the 8th day of January, 1870, it was opened for the receipt of bullion.

On November 6, 1885, it was directed that the Mint be closed, except for the receipt of bullion for "parting and refining" and local purchases of silver for the standard dollar coinage. The Mint remained closed to the receipt of deposits until October 1, 1886. Under the usual provision for the Mint at Carson City in the legislative appropriation act for the year, it was reopened for deposits as an Assay Office, with an acid refinery.

The coinage department of the Mint was reopened July 1, 1889, but owing to the dilapidated condition in which the building and machinery was found, after four years of idleness, repairs and betterments of the building and overhauling and repairing of the machinery were necessary. Consequently, coinage of gold and silver was not commenced until October 1, 1889.

Coinage operations continued until 1893 when, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, they were suspended, effective June 1st, and the force employed in the coiner's department dispensed with.

Upon suspension of coinage operations the presses and other machinery used in the coining department were painted and leaded under the supervision of Mr. Charles Colburn, the retiring coiner, to prevent corrosion.

From July 1 to November 14, 1898, the Mint was open to the receipt of gold and silver deposits. Following this came the order of the Secretary of the Treasury reducing the Mint to an Assay Office, to take effect July 1, 1899, as authorized by an Act of Congress approved February 24, 1899.

A steadily decreasing volume of work resulted in the final closing of the Carson City Mint. No appropriation having been provided for its maintenance, operations ceased June 30, 1933. The property then passed out of the custody of the Mint Service but remained under Government control until legislation approved May 22, 1939 authorized the sale of the property. It is now owned by the State of Nevada and a museum is operated on the premises.

New Orleans, Louisiana

The Act of Congress approved March 3, 1835, established a branch Mint at New Orleans, and for that purpose the Mayor and City Council offered to deed to the United States Government a portion of ground bounded by Esplanade, Barracks Street, and Bayou Road, which was surrounded by a moat, and formerly known as old Fort St. Charles.

"On the 19th of June 1835 the municipal authorities of the city of New Orleans conveyed to the United States, . . . a certain piece . . . of land situated in the City of New Orleans, known as 'Jackson Square,' immediately fronting the river Mississippi, for the express purpose of erecting thereon a branch of the Mint of the United States, . . . "

"By this liberal and patriotic act, the United States became possessed of one of the most valuable squares of ground in the city, without any cost to the Government. The value of this donation has been estimated at little less than \$500,000.

In consideration for deeding this ground it was agreed that a building should be erected thereon for minting purposes, and should it happen in the future that this Mint cease to operate, the title of the property would revert back to the city.

The Mint building was erected under the supervision of William Strickland, architect who drew the plans. The corner-stone of the original building, an edifice 280 feet long and three stories high, was laid in September, 1835. Due to sickness and other delays, the work was not completed until 1838; operations commenced March 8, 1838. It is presumed since legislation authorizing Mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia, for the coinage of gold was passed at the same time, that the New Orleans Mint was meant to handle, along with the other two, the influx of metal from recently opened mines in the southern region. The first coinage consisted of dimes, in the sum of \$40,242.00; this was the total coinage for 1838.

The Mint suspended operations in 1839, from July 1st until November 30th, on account of yellow fever, which is said to have been one of the worst scourges the city has ever known.

At the beginning, the machinery used for minting purposes was run by hand, and it was not until 1845 that the first steam boiler and steam press were used in New Orleans. Coinage operations continued until 1861, when on January 31st the Mint was taken over by the State of Louisiana and all operations were carried on by it with the same officers who functioned under the United States, until March 31st, when it was again taken over, this time by the Confederate States of America, in whose custody it remained until May 31st of that year. According to old records, there was in the vaults at that time something over \$200,000 in bullion, which was coined by the Confederate forces, and a good portion of the machinery was later taken from the Mint by the Confederates and transferred to various gun factories in the State.

Acting under orders of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase, Dr. M. F. Bonzano, Melter and Refiner at New Orleans, returned to that city from the North, whence he had gone during the war, and took possession of the Mint and its property. During the war much of the machinery had been injured and otherwise rendered ineffective by disuse and other causes incident to the war, and extensive repairs, besides additional machinery, were required before coinage operations could be resumed. In 1874, Mr. John Jay Knox, then Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, said that it was not probable coinage would ever again be necessary in New Orleans and that the Mint at Philadelphia had sufficient capacity for all coinage requirements. However, after a period of inactivity, the Mint reopened its doors Monday, October 23, 1876, as an Assay Office. Because the provisions of the original land grant were not being followed, and no coins were being manufactured, the United States Marshall, a Mr. Packard, proposed on July 28, 1876, that the Mint be seized for the State of Louisiana, on the ground that it was not being used as a Mint. No action was taken, however, for the Mint continued in the capacity of an Assay Office until 1879, when coinage operations were resumed.

In connection with the re-opening of the New Orleans Mint, the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for 1878 contains the following:

"The Act of Congress making appropriation for the Mint at New Orleans provided that no expenditure of money should be made for that Mint until the city should release all title and claim and all conditions of forfeiture to the lands or premises upon which the Mint is located, and negotiations looking to that effect were entered into with the city authorities, which resulted in the square of ground being deeded in fee-simple to the government."

In the early days, the officers were housed in the Mint, and an old record book contains an entry to the effect that "Dr. Bonzano moved his residence from the Mint to his plantation, . . . " In 1884, all persons still maintaining living quarters in the building were informed by the Director that they must move out by August 1st of that year.

Coinage operations continued uninterruptedly from 1879 to 1909, at which time they were discontinued because it was felt that facilities at the more modern Denver and San Francisco Mints were adequate to handle the demand. From 1909 to 1919, the building was used exclusively as an Assay Office. The Veterans Bureau was granted permission to occupy a portion of the space, remaining for one year, during 1919. Beginning in 1922, the Veterans Bureau Dispensary was housed in the Mint and continued there for a number of years. The building was vacated June 30, 1931, and the Assay Office activities transferred to space in the Custom House, where operations were continued until June 30, 1942, when they ceased for good.

FORMER ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES

- U. S. Assay Office, St. Louis, Missouri, authorized by the Act of February 1, 1881; opened July 1, 1881; closed June 30, 1911.
- U. S. Assay Office, Helena, Montana, authorized by the Act of May 12, 1874; commenced operations January 15, 1877; closed June 30, 1933.
- U. S. Assay Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, authorized by the Act of May 30, 1908; opened February 1, 1909; closed June 30, 1933.
- U. S. Assay Office, Deadwood, South Dakota, established by the Acts of June 11, 1896 and February 19, 1897; opened April 20, 1898; closed June 30, 1927.
- U. S. Assay Office, Boise, Idaho, established by the Act of February 19, 1869, first deposits received in March of 1872; closed June 30, 1933.
- U. S. Assay Office, Seattle, Washington, authorized by the Act of May 21, 1898; closed March 31, 1955.

THE UNITED STATES MONETARY SYSTEM

In the early days of our Nation, before United States money was issued, there were in circulation English shillings, French louis d'ors, and Spanish doubloons, with other units of the money of those nations. This caused confusion and slowed up trade.

Previous to the first legislation to establish a Mint and monetary system two important documents were submitted to Congress, the one by Robert Morris, possibly written by his assistant Gouverneur Morris, and later a masterly report by Mr. Hamilton, as Secretary of State in Washington's administration, treating of all the subjects connected with the proposed legislation.

The Morris report, made in 1782, proposed to abolish the English system of pounds, shillings, and pence then prevailing in the several States, and instead establish a coinage on the decimal system.

The dollar was adopted by the Congress existing under the Articles of Confederation in 1785 as the unit of our money, and the decimal system as the method of reckoning. In 1792 the United States monetary system was established, and the United States Mint began coining money at Philadelphia in 1793.

The origin of the \$ sign has been variously accounted for, with perhaps the most widely accepted explanation being that it is the result of evolution, independently in different places, of the Mexican or Spanish "P's" for pesos, or piastres, or pieces of eight. The theory, derived from a study of old manuscripts, is that the "S" gradually came to be written over the "P", developing a close equivalent of the \$ mark, which eventually evolved. It was widely used before the adoption of the United States dollar in 1785.

THE FIRST COINAGE

The very first coins made by the Mint were of an experimental nature, and not issued for general circulation. They were handed to the President's wife, Martha Washington, by the first Director of the Mint, David Rittenhouse. This ceremony took place in 1792. The coins were half-dimes and according to tradition, were made from household silver sent from Mount Vernon by President Washington.

Altogether, there have been 19 different denominations of coins issued for circulation. The denominations may be grouped into four general classes according to the monetary value of the metals: Gold coins, Silver coins, Clad coins, and Minor coins.

Gold coins were first minted in 1795. The six denominations struck for general circulation were:

The \$20, known as the Double Eagle
\$10 or Eagle
\$5 or Half Eagle
\$3
\$2.50 or Quarter Eagle, and the
\$1.00 gold coin.

The final gold coinage is recorded on May 19, 1933. Thus the year 1795 marks the first gold coinage and 1933, the last.

The beginning of silver coinage for general circulation was 1794, a year before the first gold coinage. Eight denominations of silver coins in all include:

Standard silver dollars	20 cents
Trade dollars	Dimes
Half dollars	Half dimes, and
Quarter dollars	3 cents.

Minor coins -- the third class of coins -- are so-called because of their base metal composition. Minor coinage began in 1793, preating both gold and silver. These were the pure copper cents and half cents, large and thick. Besides the cent and half cent, there are three other minor denominations: 5 cents, 3 cents, and 2 cents.

In summary, there are 7 denominations in the gold classification, 8 in the silver, and 5 in the minor -- a total of 20 denominations. You will notice that the dollar coin is included in both the gold and silver classes, and the 3 cent denomination is included in both the silver and minor classes. Six denominations now comprise the coinage system.

For information on Clad coins see page 23 and "New Alloy Coins" on page 39.

COINAGE OPERATIONS

From an approved sketch for the design of the coin to be made, the sculptor-engraver prepares a plastilene model (modeling wax) in bas-relief keeping in mind the depth of relief suitable for coining. This model is generally made from three to twelve times larger than the size of the finished coin. From the plastilene model a plaster of paris negative is cast. Detail work and refining is then incorporated in this negative. The plaster positive is made from this negative and then submitted for approval to the Bureau of the Mint and interested parties, either in itself or from photographs. When final approval is received, another negative is made and from this second negative a copper electrotype or galvano is made. The negative plaster cast is thoroughly dried and treated with hot beeswax and powdered copper. A conductor is attached and the treated model is suspended in a copper electroplating tank. Copper metal is deposited on the negative model to a thickness of approximately 1/16" or more. This copper shell or "Galvano" is separated from the plaster, trimmed, and after all defects are eliminated, the shell is then backed up with lead to give it more strength.

The completed galvano is then mounted on a Janvier Transfer Engraving Machine. This machine cuts the design in a soft tool steel blank directly to size of finished coin, producing a positive replica (or hub). Thus hub is then heat treated to harden it and is used on a hydraulic press to prepare a master die. The master

die in turn is hardened and by the cold forging process, a working hub is extracted. This working hub is then used to produce working dies. The original hub is carefully stored in a safe place to insure against loss of the original reduction.

United States 5-cent coins are cupro-nickel pieces composed of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel. Our cents are bronze and contain 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc.

Pure metals, accurately weighed and combined to produce these alloys, are melted in electric furnaces to form a homogeneous mass and are cast into coinage ingots in water-cooled moulds.

The ingots are passed several times through rolling mills which reduce them to long strips of the exact thickness or gauge required for the denominations being produced. Some metals work-harden during these operations, and in order to facilitate the rolling of the cupro-nickel alloy, the material must be softened at two different stages in the reduction process by annealing in a large slab-coil annealing furnace. The strips are fed into high-speed punch presses which cut planchets or blanks of the proper diameter. Both the cupro-nickel and bronze planchets are again annealed in a special type furnace, cleaned and dried.

Planchets for the 5-cent and 1-cent coins are put through an edge rolling operation which produces a raised rim on them. With a single stroke, the coining press stamps the designs on both the obverse and reverse dies on the planchet.

The Coinage Act, passed July 23, 1965, changed the composition of the dime, quarter, and half dollar. These denominations formerly contained 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper. All silver was eliminated from the dime and quarter and the percentage substantially reduced in the half dollar.

The dime and quarter are manufactured from strips composed of three layers of metal bonded together and rolled to the required thickness. This is called "cladding." The face is 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel and the core is pure copper, which is visible on the edges of the coins.

The half dollar is also a composite coin with the silver content reduced from 90 percent to 40 percent. The face contains an alloy of 800 parts silver and 200 parts copper with the core of an alloy of silver and copper in a lesser amount.

The initial preparation of the clad material for these three denominations is being handled commercially pending the time when Mint operations will be adapted to take over the process. The suppliers employ a variety of methods for metallurgically bonding the clad strip. The strip is then delivered to the Mints in large coils, ready for feeding into the blanking presses. From this point forward, the manufacturing processes are the same as for the 5-cent and 1-cent coins. The edges of the dimes, quarters and halves are reeded. This familiar element is also produced as a part of the final stamping operation.

This letter stated:

"One fact touching our currency has hitherto been seriously overlooked. I mean the recognition of the Almighty God in some form in our coins.

You are probably a Christian. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquaries of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation? What I propose is that instead of the goddess of liberty we shall have next inside the 13 stars a ring inscribed with the words "perpetual union"; within this ring the allseeing eye, crowned with a halo; beneath this eye the American flag, bearing in its field stars equal to the number of the States united; in the folds of the bars the words "God, liberty, law."

This would make a beautiful coin, to which no possible citizen could object. This would relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism. This would place us openly under the Divine protection we have personally claimed. From my heart I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disasters.

To you first I address a subject that must be agitated."

Under date of November 20, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed the following letter to the Director of the Mint:

"Dear Sir: No nation can be strong except in the strength of God, or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins.

You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition."

It was found that the Act of January 18, 1837, prescribed the mottoes and devices that should be placed upon the coins of the United States, so that nothing could be done without legislation.

In December, 1863, the Director of the Mint submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval designs for new 1, 2, and 3-cent pieces, on which it was proposed that one of the following mottoes should appear: "Our country; our God;" "God, our Trust,"

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Director of the Mint, dated December 9, 1863, states:

"I approve your mottoes, only suggesting that on that with the Washington obverse the motto should begin with the word "Our," so as to read: "Our God and

our country." And on that with the shield, it should be changed so as to read:
 "In God We Trust."

An Act passed April 22, 1864, changing the composition of the 1-cent piece and authorizing the coinage of the 2-cent piece, the devices of which were to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is upon the 2-cent bronze piece that the motto "In God We Trust" first appears.

The Act of March 3, 1865, provided that in addition to the legend and devices on the gold and silver coins of the United States, it should be lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury to place the motto "In God We Trust" on such coins as shall admit of the inscription thereon. Under this Act, the motto was placed upon the double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, and also upon the dollar, half and quarter dollars in 1866.

The Coinage Act of February 12, 1873, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may cause the motto "In God We Trust" to be inscribed on such coins as shall admit of such motto.

When the double eagle and eagle of new design appeared in 1907, it was soon discovered that the religious motto had been omitted. In response to a general demand, Congress ordered it restored, and the Act of May 18, 1908, made mandatory its appearance on all coins upon which it had heretofore appeared. The motto appears on all gold and silver coins struck since July 1, 1908, with the exception of certain dimes. It was not mandatory upon the cent and five-cent coins, but could be placed thereon by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Director of the Mint with the Secretary's approval.

The Act approved July 11, 1955, makes appearance of the motto "In God We Trust" mandatory upon all coins of the United States.

The Eagle

The eagle was a favorite device of our founding fathers before it was placed on our national coinage. It appears on the Great Seal of the United States which was adopted in 1782. At this time the states established their own Mints and Massachusetts saw fit to place on the reverse of its coins a spread-eagle with arrows and an olive branch in the claws.

When the Mint was established the devices and legends for the new coins were prescribed. It was ordered that "upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle."

Portraits

With the exception of the great statesman, Benjamin Franklin, the only

individuals whose images appear on our regular issue coins have been our Presidents. The Indian used on the Buffalo Type nickel is not the image of any individual but is a composite of several indians studied by the designer. One of the most popular designs has been the Goddess of Liberty who appears on many of our coins.

Various Symbolisms

Arrows were sometimes used on our coins to symbolize our preparedness. Olive branches or leaves are found often also. Symbolizing peace, the olive branch is the international emblem of friendship and accord. The fasces on the reverse of the winged liberty dime has a bundle of rods with protruding ax as the central device. It has been since ancient times a symbol of official authority. Also on this dime, the winged cap on the Roman style Liberty Head symbolizes freedom of thought.

The newer Roosevelt dime bears some representative symbols also. In the center of the reverse is a torch signifying liberty bounded by an olive branch on the left and an oak branch signifying strength and independence on the right.

The Kennedy half dollar contains much symbolism. The Presidential Coat of Arms forms the motif for the reverse. The Coat of Arms depicts the American Eagle holding the olive branch in his right claw and arrows in the left. Symbolism derived from the Thirteen Original States governs the number of olive leaves, berries, arrows, stars and cloud puffs. The upper part of the flag or shield upon the breast of the eagle represents the Congress binding the Colonies into an entity. The vertical stripes complete the motif of the Flag of the United States. Each State of the Nation is represented in the 50-star amulet which rings the whole.

Initials

The custom of placing the signature of the engraver upon a coin die dates from remote antiquity. Many Greek coins, especially in the splendid creations produced by the cities of Sicily and Magna Græcia, are signed with the initials of the artist, and in some cases his full name. The same practice prevailed generally in the European countries. There were no initials on United States coins until the double-eagle appeared in 1849 with the signature of Mr. Longacre, J.B. L., on the truncation of the bust.

Use of "V" in Trust

In medieval times the letters "u" and "v" were used interchangeably. These letters were not given separate alphabetical listings in English dictionaries until about 1800. In recent times many sculptors have used the "V" in place of "U" for artistic reasons, such as, to represent the permanence and long time signifi-

cance of their work. Artists who design coins may choose to spell "Trust" with a "V". All of the dollars of the "Peace Dollar" design have this characteristic. From 1921 through 1935 the United States Mints made more than 190 million dollars of this type.

It is interesting to note that sometimes the "V" is similarly used in wording on public buildings.

Dates

The insertion of a chronological mark or word on coins was a practice known to the ancients, but carried out by them on their money in a different method from that pursued by more modern sovereigns.

As for the United States, the original Mint Act of 1792 established the requirement that the date appear on our coins, and this legislation has remained unchanged since that time.

Actually, the date on our coins serves a very useful purpose, in that with it on a coin, counterfeiting is made more difficult and our enforcement people can isolate specific issues which may have been produced illegally. Also, in regard to silver coins, they must have a date on them so that the Annual Assay Commissioners, appointed by the President, may be sure they are checking the proper coinage when they make the trial each year, which is required by law.

Traditionally, all United States coins have been dated the year of their coinage. This policy was interrupted, however, because of the coin shortage, and the speculation in rolls and bags of coins which took place in 1964. As a result, Congress passed legislation so that after the calendar year 1964 coinage was produced, we could still use the 1964 date.

Starting in 1965, therefore, all denominations of United States coinage continued to be struck with the 1964 date.

When the Coinage Act of 1965 was passed, it became mandatory that we continue to use the 1964 date on all 90 percent silver coin (halves, quarters, and dimes). Therefore, all the 90 percent silver coin which we manufactured in 1964, 1965, and 1966, bears the 1964 date.

The last of the 90 percent silver quarters were struck in January, 1966, the last of these dimes in February, 1966, and the last of these halves in April, 1966.

The Coinage Act of 1965 also made it mandatory that the clad coins be dated not earlier than 1965. Therefore, all the clad coins actually made in 1965 bear the 1965 date. All the clad coins made through July 31, 1966, bear the 1965 date.

The first clad dime was struck in December 1965, the first clad quarter in August 1965, and the first clad half dollar in December, 1965.

In December, 1965, the decision was made to change the 1964 date on the nickels and the cents to 1965, as one step in catching up on our normal coin dating. From December, 1965, through July 31, 1966, all pennies and nickels struck bear the 1965 date.

Starting on August 1, 1966, and through December 31, 1966, all denominations of United States coins minted during that period carried the 1966 date. Commencing January 1, 1967, the Mints resumed normal dating procedures and all United States coins will henceforth bear the date of the year in which they are actually struck.

Mint Marks

Various symbols, letters, or numbers were placed on many of the early Roman Republican coins, to denote the particular workshop in which they were struck, and in the later years of the Empire, when mints were established all over Europe and the East, it was necessary for the place of mintage to be clearly indicated.

The use of mint marks was adopted pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1835, which established the first branch mints in the United States. The Act provided that the Director of the Mint prescribe regulations for discriminating the coins stamped at each branch and at the mint, itself. This provision was the result of a recommendation by the Director of the Mint concerning the central control of the coinage so that a coin emitted from any branch of the establishment should be exactly standard. The use of the mint mark also insured recognition of the Mint of issue when coins were received in circulation or returned to the Mint. Thus, the responsibility for the coinage was established.

The Philadelphia coinage continued as previously without a Mint mark, with one exception. The 5-cent denomination coined from October, 1942 through December, 1945 bears the mark "P" above the dome of Monticello, the President's historic home near Charlottesville, Virginia. This was done in order to differentiate the war-time alloy of copper-silver-manganese used during the World War II period from the cupro-nickel alloy coined both before and after that time. All coins made at Mints located elsewhere are identifiable by a distinguishing mint mark. It is a small letter, usually found on the reverse side. The Lincoln cent is one exception to this rule. The letters to signify the various mints are as follows:

- "C" - Charlotte, North Carolina (gold coinage only)
- "CC" - Carson City, Nevada
- "D" - Dahlonega, Georgia (gold coinage only)
- "D" - Denver, Colorado
- "O" - New Orleans, Louisiana
- "S" - San Francisco, California

When the Coinage Act of 1965 was formulated, a provision was inserted placing certain limitations on the use of mint marks for a period of five years following enactment of the legislation, which was July 23, 1965. The mint marks were deleted so there would be no distinguishing features on our coins which would cause their removal from the circulation by speculators in such large quantities as to deter our progress in easing the critical coin situation with which we were faced.

In 1967 legislation was approved giving the Mint authority to resume the use of mint marks on our coins.

CURRENT COINS

Lincoln Cent



When the Lincoln cent made its initial appearance in 1909, it marked a radical departure from accepted styling, introducing as it did for the first time a portrait coin in the regular series. A strong feeling had prevailed against the use of portraits on the coins of the country but public sentiment stemming from the 100th anniversary celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday proved stronger than the long-standing prejudice.

The only person invited to participate in the formulation of the new design was Victor David Brenner. President Theodore Roosevelt was so impressed with the talents of this outstanding sculptor that Brenner was singled out by the President for the commission.

The splendid likeness of our 16th President on the obverse is an adaption of a plaque Brenner executed several years prior which had come to the attention of President Roosevelt. In addition to prescribed elements - LIBERTY and the date - the motto IN GOD WE TRUST appeared for the first time on a coin of this denomination. Of interest is the fact that the Congress passed the Act of March 3, 1865, authorizing the use of this expression on our coins during Lincoln's tenure of office.

A study of three models for the reverse resulted in the approval of a very simple design bearing two wheatheads in memorial style. Between these, in the center of the coin, are the denomination and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, while curving around the upper border is the national motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Even though no legislation was required for a new design, approval of the Secretary was necessary. Franklin MacVeagh gave his approval July 14, 1909, and not quite three weeks later, on August 2nd, the new cent was released to the public.

The original model bore Brenner's name. Prior to issuance, however, the initials VDB were substituted because Mint officials felt the name was too prominent. After the coin was released, many protested that even the initials were conspicuous and detracted from the design. Because the coin was in great demand, and due to the fact that to make a change would have required halting production, the decision was made to eliminate the initials entirely. They were restored in 1918, and are to be found in minute form on the rim, just under the shoulder of Lincoln.

More cents are produced than any other denomination, which makes the Lincoln cent a familiar item. In its life span this little bronze coin has weathered two world conflicts, one of which was to change it materially. Metals play a vital part in any war effort. At the time of World War II the cent was composed of 95 percent copper and 5 percent tin and zinc. These metals were denied the Mint for the duration of the emergency, making it necessary to seek a substitute. After much deliberation, even including consideration of plastics, zinc-coated steel was chosen as the best in a limited range of suitable materials.

Production of this wartime cent was provided for in the Act approved December 18, 1942, which also set as the expiration date of the authority December 31, 1946. Low-grade carbon steel formed the base, to which a zinc coating .005 inch thick was deposited on each side electrolytically as a rust preventative. The same size was maintained but the weight was reduced from the standard 48 grains to 42 grains, due to the use of a lighter alloy. Operations commenced February 27, 1943, and by December 31st of that year the three Mints then functioning had put out an almost record-breaking number of cents, with the total reaching 1,093,838,670 pieces. The copper released was enough to meet the combined needs of 2 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 1243 flying fortresses, 120 field guns and 120 howitzers; or enough for one and one-quarter million shells for our big field guns.

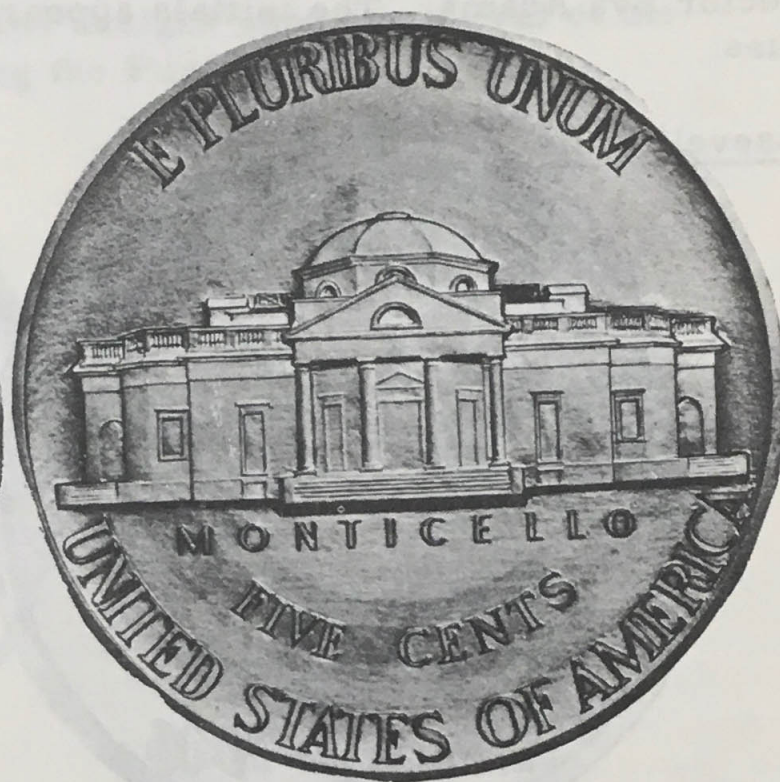
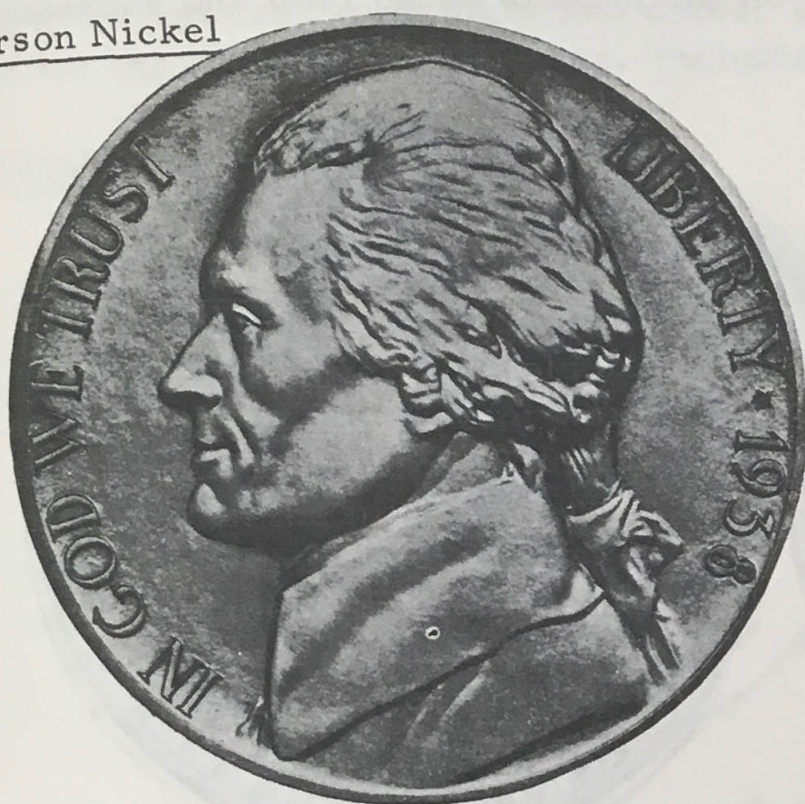
On January 1, 1944, the Mints were able to adopt a modified alloy, the supply being derived from expended shell casings which when melted furnished a composition similar to the original but with only a faint trace of tin; the 6 grains dropped from the total weight was restored.

On February 12, 1959, a revised reverse was introduced as a part of the 150th anniversary celebration of the Great Emancipator's birth. No formal competition was held. Frank Gasparro, then Assistant Engraver at the Mint in Philadelphia, prepared the winning entry, selected from a group of 23 models the engraving staff at the Mint had been asked to present for consideration. Again, only the Treasury Secretary's approval was necessary to make the change because the design had been in force for more than the required 25 years.

The imposing marble Lincoln Memorial in the Nation's Capital provides the central motif; the legends E PLURIBUS UNUM and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA form the rest of the design, together with the denomination. Mr. Gasparro's initials, FG, appear on the right, near the shrubbery.

The composition of our smallest coin was changed once more in 1962. Mint officials felt that deletion of the tin content would have no adverse effect upon the wearing qualities of the coin, whereas, the manufacturing advantages to be gained with the alloy stabilized at 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc would be of much benefit. Congressional authority for this modification is contained in the Act of September 5, 1962.

Jefferson Nickel



The Thomas Jefferson 5-cent nickel coin was released to the public on November 15, 1938.

The coin was designed by Mr. Felix Schlag of Chicago, Illinois. Born in Frankfort, Germany in September, 1891, Mr. Schlag has won numerous prizes in nation-wide competitions. He began his art studies in the Munich Academy in Germany and became an American citizen in 1929.

The obverse of the coin carries a profile of Thomas Jefferson. The reverse bears a likeness of Monticello, the President's historic home near Charlottesville, Virginia.

President Roosevelt was personally interested in the design of the Jefferson nickel. It was a result of his suggestion that the sculptor altered his original design so as to emphasize certain architectural features, particularly the two wings of the building at Monticello.

Although the law did not then require that the phrase "In God We Trust" appear on the coin, it was placed there at the request of the Director of the Mint. This was the first time this motto had reappeared on the United States nickel since 1893.

There was considerable interest nationally, and particularly on the part of the Michigan Congressional delegation, to place on the Jefferson nickel the initials of the sculptor, Felix Schlag. Mr. Schlag's home is Owosso, Michigan.

The failure of the sculptor to "sign" his work is said to have been due to the fact that he didn't know he could. All other current issues of United States coins bear the initials of their sculptors.

Placing of the initials of the coin was an administrative decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of Assistant Secretary Wallace and Mint Director Eva Adams. The initials appear on the nickels dated 1966 and subsequent issues.

Roosevelt Dime



Almost immediately after President Roosevelt's death in the spring of 1945, letters came to the Department from all over the country in advocacy of his portrait being placed on a coin of the United States. The dime was most frequently suggested by reason of his having been identified with that coin through the March of Dimes drives for the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

The coinage laws prohibit the changing of a coin design more often than once every 25 years. The same laws empower the Director of the Mint with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause new designs to be prepared and adopted at any time after the expiration of said 25 year period. The winged Liberty design having been in use for more than the required time, the Treasury officials acceded to public sentiment and caused the likeness of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to be placed on the ten-cent piece. The new Roosevelt dime was released on January 30, 1946, the late President's birthday.

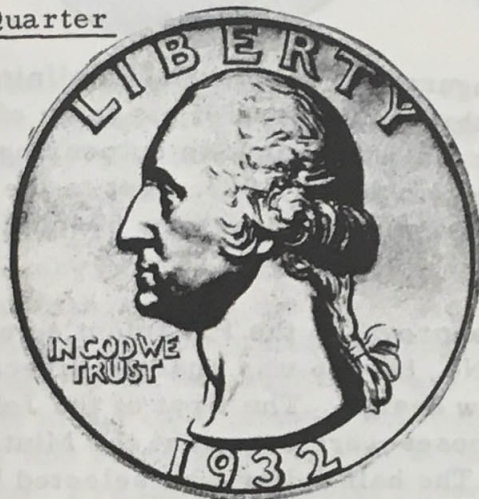
The obverse bears a portrait of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, facing left and LIBERTY to his left. In the left field is IN GOD WE TRUST and the lower right field the date.

On the reverse, in the center, is a torch with an olive branch on the left and an oak branch on the right.

Around the border is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with ONE DIME below and across the lower field is E PLURIBUS UNUM.

The designer was the late John R. Sinnock, at that time the Mint's chief engraver. Known as one of the country's great artists in this highly specialized field, Mr Sinnock produced outstanding medals of the Presidential series, various commemorative medals and coins, and designs used on several of the medals for the Nation's war heroes, including the Purple Heart.

The Washington Quarter

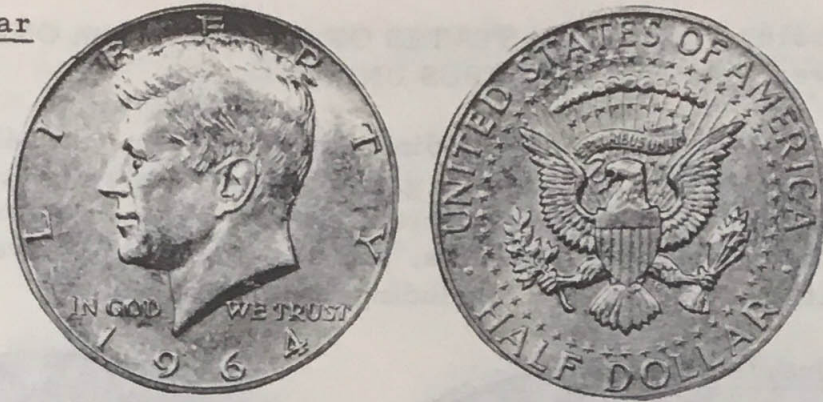


The Washington quarter dollar replaced the Standing Liberty quarter dollar. The Standing Liberty had not been issued for the twenty-five years required by law, thereby making an Act of Congress necessary to issue the Washington quarter. Congress passed the authorization act March 4, 1931 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the first president.

John Flanagan, a noted New York sculptor, designed the coin. His work was chosen from approximately one hundred models that were submitted. The Treasury Department worked in close cooperation with the Fine Arts Commission in selecting the design. However, the Commission did not agree with the Treasury Department on the final selection but as law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the right to the final selection, the work of Flanagan was chosen over the Commission's objections. The first coins were issued for general circulation August 1, 1932. The designer's initials, J. F., appear on the obverse.

The obverse side shows the head of Washington with LIBERTY around the top of the coin. The date is directly under the head and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is to the lower left of the head.

The reverse side shows an eagle with wings spread standing on a shaft of arrows. Beneath the eagle are two sprays of olive leaves. Over the top are the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and centered directly under these words and above the head of the eagle are the words E PLURIBUS UNUM. The inscription QUARTER DOLLAR is at the bottom under the olive spray.

Kennedy Half Dollar

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was inaugurated President of the United States January 20, 1961, and served not quite three full years of his term of office. His untimely death on November 22, 1963, resulted in such an outpouring of public sentiment that President Johnson, on December 10, 1963, sent to the Congress legislation authorizing the Treasury Department to mint new 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of his predecessor.

Congress gave its overwhelming approval to the President's recommendation and on December 30, 1963, Public Law No. 88-256 was enacted directing the Mint to proceed with the production of the new design. The first of the John F. Kennedy half dollars for general circulation purposes were struck at the Mints in Philadelphia and Denver on February 11, 1964. The half dollar was selected because this would add another Presidential portrait to a coin of regular issue.

In the center of the obverse, or face of the coin, is a strong but simple bust of the late President. Above, and around the border is LIBERTY. Just below the bust is IN GOD WE TRUST, which appears on all United States coins of current issue. The date is at the bottom around the border.

The Presidential Coat of Arms forms the motif for the reverse. It is the central part of the Presidential Seal, the only difference being that the words SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES have been removed and in their place are inscriptions required by law to appear on all coins: the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, above, around the border, and the denomination, HALF DOLLAR, around the bottom border. Other requirements already incorporated in the Coat of Arms are the eagle, and E PLURIBUS UNUM, which appears on the ribbon above the eagle's head.

The Kennedy coin had its beginnings when official sculptors were engaged in preparing a new medal for the historic series of Presidential pieces manufactured in bronze for sale to the public. Gilroy Roberts, nationally known Chief Sculptor of the Mint, and a member of the Philadelphia staff for many years, worked on the likeness of the President, studying first many photographs to capture the character and personality of his subject. He then selected a single portrait and commenced placing his concept in a preliminary model. During the final stages, Mr. Roberts called at the White House and studied the President at work, at which time he completed the model.

After the President's death, when the decision was reached to honor him on a United States coin, the Roberts portrait was adapted from the medal, lowered in relief and simplified for use on a smaller scale necessary for a coin. His initials G. R. appear on the truncated bust.

Frank Gasparro, himself a veteran member of the Philadelphia staff, executed the reverse of the Presidential medal. The Coat of Arms of the President of the United States, an integral part of this design, was chosen as the companion side for the half dollar. Gasparro's initials F. G. appear at the lower right edge of the shield.

The Presidential Seal originated during the Administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, apparently as a rendering of the Great Seal of the U. S. There was no known basis in law for the Coat of Arms and the Seal which had been used by Presidents since 1880 and which was reproduced on the Presidential Flag. President Truman when he signed the Executive Order of October 25, 1945, containing the official description, established for the first time a legal definition of the President's Coat of Arms and his Seal. According to heraldic custom, the eagle on a Coat of Arms, unless otherwise specified in the heraldic description, is always made to face to its own right. There is no explanation for the eagle facing to its own left in the case of the President's Coat of Arms. To conform to heraldic custom, and since there was no authority other than usage for the former Coat of Arms, President Franklin Roosevelt had asked that it be redesigned. The designs reached Washington after the President's death.

In the new Coat of Arms, Seal and Flag, the eagle not only faces to its right -- the direction of honor -- but also toward the olive branches for peace which it holds in its right talon. Formerly, the eagle faced toward the arrows in its left talon -- symbolic of war.

The Kennedy half dollar is not a commemorative coin. Such commemorative coins are authorized by special acts of Congress, manufactured in limited quantities and sold at a profit by the private organizations sponsoring the issues. The Kennedy coin is being made for regular distribution and the design will remain in effect for 25 years, as prescribed by law, unless Congress authorizes a change in the interim. It takes the place of the Franklin design, which first appeared in 1948.

Initial distribution of this newly-designed coin took place on March 24, 1964, in the usual manner, when 26 million were released by the Mints directly to the Federal Reserve Banks and Branches for simultaneous distribution through the commercial banking system.

HISTORY OF THE SILVER DOLLAR

The silver dollar, not as we know it today, but as its progenitor, came prominently to the fore in the days of the American Revolution.

The dollar, or "thaler" is short for the "Joachimsthaler" of Joachimsthal, a mining town in the Joachims Valley in Bohemia, where the coins were first struck in the sixteenth century.

On the second day of the Second Continental Congress, May 11, 1775, Mr. John Hancock of Massachusetts placed before that body a plan to raise funds for support of our forces in the fight for freedom, involving the use of Spanish milled silver dollars for payments of notes to be issued by the Congress.

At that time there were many different kinds of colonial shillings in circulation, all with different values in terms of the English shilling. However, the Spanish silver dollar, which came in by trade across the frontier from Louisiana, which Spain later ceded to France, was the principal coin of commerce. It contained 374-7/8 grains of silver. Thomas Jefferson recommended on September 2, 1776, to the Continental Congress, that the U. S. adopt the silver "Spanish Milled Dollar" called "Pillar Pieces of Eight", as our monetary unit of value, since daily trade was transacted in that coin.

The dollar was established as the ideal money unit of the United States of America by the Continental Congress, on July 6, 1785.

The Mint Act of April 2, 1792 reduced the silver content 1-1/7 percent from the dollar established in 1786.

The first silver dollar was minted in 1794 at the Philadelphia Mint. Coinage continued through 1805, when it ceased through 1835; silver dollars were made in 1838 and again from 1839 through 1873, except for 1858. None were made from 1874 through 1877; none were made from 1905 through 1920 or from 1929 through 1933. The last silver dollars were made in 1935.

The following silver dollar types were minted:

Bust	1794 - 1804	Peace	1921 - 1935
Liberty Seated	1840 - 1873	Trade	1873 - 1885
Liberty Head (Morgan)	1878 - 1921		

The Bust dollars featured Liberty, facing right, on the obverse, and on the reverse an eagle. These coins showed no value on the face, but they had lettered edges reading HUNDRED CENTS, ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT.

On the Liberty Seated dollars the lettered edge was dropped and replaced by a reeded edge, the value, ONE DOLLAR being shown at the bottom on the reverse. The flying eagle on the reverse was discarded in favor of an eagle grasping an olive branch and arrows.

Under the provisions of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 silver dollar coinage was resumed with the striking of the Liberty Head dollar. The initial "M" for George T. Morgan, the designer, appears at the truncation of the neck on the obverse and also on the left-hand loop of the ribbon on the reverse. On the early Morgan dollars the eagle had eight tail feathers. This was subsequently reduced

reduced to seven. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is found inside the upper curve on the obverse, and IN GOD WE TRUST appears above the eagle on the reverse. On the Liberty Head dollars Liberty faces left, whereas on the lesser denominations she faces right.

The Peace dollars were struck to commemorate the victorious conclusion of World War I. It is perhaps the most Roman of our coins. The radiate head of Peace is reminiscent of the old Roman imperial coins. IN GOD WE TRUST appears on the obverse, and E PLURIBUS UNUM on the reverse. The initials of the designer, Anthony de Francisci, are located under the neck on the obverse.

The eagle on the reverse likewise seems to have been modeled on ancient Greek and Roman devices. The rays on the reverse repeat the radiate pattern of the obverse. The mint mark appears on the reverse above the eagle's tail feathers.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS

Private groups have long followed the custom of applying to the Congress for permission to raise money for, and to defray expenses connected with, various types of state and national celebrations through the sale of commemorative coins. Such coins must be authorized by special legislation, and in order to become law the bills must be passed by both the House and the Senate and be signed by the President. The Treasury Department does not handle distribution of these coins. They are manufactured by the Mints but are turned over at face value to the agency designated in the act of Congress to receive them. The Government exercises no control beyond this point, either over the distribution or the price asked for the coins. No commemorative coins have been authorized since 1951 and none have been minted since 1954.

Medals of each President, Secretary of the Treasury and Director of the Mint are produced and sold at the Mint in Philadelphia. Many miscellaneous medals are also available. A list of medals and prices, and an order form, may be obtained by writing to the United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130.

NEW ALLOY COINS

In 1964, as a result of the phenomenal rise in coin demand, the Mint was faced with a serious coin shortage. The Treasury, for a long time, had been more than concerned with the problem of adequacy of the United States coinage. In 1963, the departmental staff instituted an extensive research and analytic program to assist in the development of policies for the future coinage. Among other things, the silver supply and demand situation was considered on both a national and world level. A private metallurgical research concern was employed to make an independent study of every kind of coinage material.

It was concluded that there was not a sufficient supply of silver for the United States to retain its present silver coinage. And, as one after another of the different materials were rejected because of failure to meet the necessary criteria,

the final choice narrowed to the clad type of coin. The Coinage Act of 1965 was enacted into law July 23rd, 1965.

AVAILABLE MATERIALS REGARDING THE MINT

A pamphlet entitled Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1792 - 1965, is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, for 40¢ per copy. Tables show United States gold, silver, composite and minor coinage, including commemoratives, by years, Mints, denominations, number of pieces and face value. The information on foreign coinage gives details, by calendar years, for 37 countries, listing coinage mint, number of pieces manufactured, denomination, composition, gross weight and diameter.

Also available from the same source is The Annual Report of the Director of the Mint. This contains additional statistics, both foreign and domestic. The price varies from year to year, and the Superintendent of Documents should be consulted for current information.

As a special service to collectors, the Mint will produce and sell proof coin sets at the Assay Office in San Francisco, starting in 1968. Inquiries regarding these should be addressed to: Numismatic Service, U. S. Assay Office, 350 DuBoce Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102.

DIRECTORS OF THE MINT

Directors of the Mint ¹	Appointment by President	Date of Senate confirmation (calendar day)	Term of service ²	
			From	To
1. David Rittenhouse, Pa.....	George Washington...	Apr. 14, 1792	Apr. 1792	June 1795
2. Henry William de Senneville, S.C.....	.....do.....	(³)	July 1795	Oct. 1795
3. Elias Boudinot, N.J.....	.....do.....	Dec. 15, 1795	Oct. 1795	July 1805
4. Robert Patterson, Pa.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Dec. 23, 1803	Jan. 1806	July 1824
5. Samuel Moore, Pa.....	James Monroe.....	Jan. 3, 1823	July 1824	July 1835
6. Robert Maschell Patterson, Pa. ⁴	Andrew Jackson.....	Jan. 5, 1836	May 1835	July 1851
7. George M. Robert, Pa.....	Millard Fillmore.....	Aug. 30, 1852	July 1851	Apr. 1853
8. Thomas M. Pettit, Pa.....	Franklin Pierce.....	Mar. 31, 1853	Apr. 1853	May 1853 ⁵
9. James Ross Snowden, Pa.....	.....do.....	Feb. 4, 1854	June 1853	Apr. 1861
10. James Pollock, Pa.....	Abraham Lincoln.....	July 15, 1861	May 1861	Sept. 1866
11. William Millward, Pa.....	Andrew Johnson.....	(⁶)	Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867
12. Henry Richard Linderman, Pa.....	.....do.....	Apr. 2, 1867	Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869
13. James Pollock, Pa.....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Apr. 20, 1869	May 1869	Mar. 1873
14. Henry Richard Linderman, Pa.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1873	Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878
15. Horatio C. Burchard, Ill.....	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Feb. 19, 1879	Feb. 1879	1885
16. Do. (second term).....	Chester A. Arthur.....	Feb. 26, 1884	Dec. 1885	1889
17. James P. Kimball, Pa.....	Grover Cleveland.....	May 6, 1886	Oct. 1889	1893
18. Edward C. Leach, D.C.....	Benjamin Harrison.....	Dec. 19, 1889	Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898
19. Robert E. Preston, D.C.....	Grover Cleveland.....	Jan. 12, 1894	Feb. 1898	July 1907
20. George E. Roberts, Iowa.....	William McKinley.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909
21. Do. (second term).....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	Feb. 2, 1903	Nov. 1909	June 1910 ⁷
22. Frank A. Leach, Calif.....	.....do.....	Feb. 12, 1908	July 1910	Nov. 1914
23. A. Platt Andrew, Mass.....	William H. Taft.....	Aug. 5, 1909	Mar. 1915	July 1916
24. George E. Roberts, Iowa (third term).....	.....do.....	Dec. 14, 1910	Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917
25. Robert W. Woolley, Va.....	Woodrow Wilson.....	Mar. 3, 1915	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922
26. F.J.H. von Rugelheim, Fla.....	.....do.....	Aug. 17, 1916	Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923
27. Raymond T. Baker, Nev.....	.....do.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Nov. 1923	May 1933
28. F.E. Seabey, Tex.....	Warren G. Harding.....	Mar. 7, 1922	Apr. 1933	Apr. 1953
29. Robert J. Grant, Colo.....	Calvin Coolidge.....	Dec. 18, 1923	July 1954	Jan. 1961
30. Do. (second term).....	.....do.....	Dec. 19, 1928	Oct. 1961	
31. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyo.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt.....	Apr. 28, 1933		
32. Do. (second term).....	.....do.....	Mar. 25, 1938		
33. Do. (third term).....	.....do.....	Apr. 2, 1943		
34. Do. (fourth term).....	Harry S. Truman.....	Apr. 20, 1948		
35. William H. Brett, Ohio.....	Dwight D. Eisenhower.....	July 1, 1954		
36. Do. (second term).....	.....do.....	July 15, 1959		
37. Eva Adams, Nev.....	John F. Kennedy.....	Sept. 23, 1961		
38. Do. (second term).....	Lyndon B. Johnson.....	Sept. 26, 1966		

¹Former Director, terms not consecutive (see above).

²The numbering in the table counts once the names of Directors Pollock, Linderman, and Roberts. The State given for each Director signifies the State from which the appointment was made and/or the legal residence.

³When beginning date of service precedes date of confirmation the appointment was made, in most instances, while the Senate was in recess. A few dates are revised from the previous issue of this publication, based on additional information.

⁴The Senate was in recess during the entire term of service.

⁵Son of the fourth Director.

⁶Died in office.

⁷President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in Oct. 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

⁸Became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on June 8, 1910.

History of U.S. Mint, 1792-1892

